

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

September 23, 1925



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# News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

## Manitoba

### St. Andrews Junior U.F.M. Show

A most satisfactory flower and vegetable show was put on recently by St. Andrews Junior local of the U.F.M. A splendid exhibit of garden stuff and a fair show of canning was helped out by decorative exhibits by the elders of the community.

Ena McGougan, Victoria Pittis and Phyllis Blow, were prominent among prize winners in cookery and canning, but the youngest member of the local, Betty Waghorn, aged 10, carried off premier honors by taking five firsts and a second in this department.

Victoria Pittis took two firsts in flowers, while in vegetables, the big winners were Phyllis and Val. Blow, Jim Waghorn, Will and Donald Chamberlain. Betty Waghorn also took prizes in this section.

Mrs. E. S. Tanner showed a splendid collection of 14 varieties of garden stuff, and E. Chamberlain also put on a display. Art. English and Mrs. E. J. Blow had honey exhibits, and Rev. C. W. Saunders supplied a beautiful showing of giant California petunias. These items were included to help out the decorations of corn and sunflowers.

Among the visitors from the Central U.F.M. offices were Miss Mabel E. Finch, provincial secretary, who opened the exhibition, and Miss E. Seed. L. P. Baneroff, M.P., and Mrs. Baneroff, were also present and assisted in the entertainment.

A dance concluded this most successful effort on the part of the juniors, which is the first of its kind to be put on in the province.

## Alberta

### Unload Binder Twine

Eighty farmers obtained their supply of binder twine through the Fort Saskatchewan U.F.A. local, when a car load of binder twine, consisting of approximately 37,000 pounds, was unloaded. Messrs. A. Lunan and Miles took payment for the twine and issued orders to the unloading staff, Messrs. Moyer, Moore, Flintoff and Stetson. The value of the car was \$6,247.81, and the twine was sold to members at a saving of 75 cents per hundred under local prices.

### Whitford Convention

Heavy rains reduced the attendance from the northern part of the constituency to the Whitford U.F.A. Provincial Constituency annual convention. In spite of this, however, the convention, which was held in Boian, was attended by about 300 delegates and visitors.

R. G. Reid, provincial treasurer, gave an address dealing with the financial position of the province, and summarizing the economies effected by the U.F.A. government.

Hon. Geo. Hoadley, who spoke on co-operative marketing, and M. Chornohus, M.L.A., who gave an outline of his work in the legislature, also gave addresses, as well as H. O. Braden, director for Vegreville, and Wm. Fedun, M.L.A. A. M. Boutillier was the chairman.

A fund for the erection of a community hall is being started by the Woodville U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. locals. Proceeds from concerts, picnics, etc., will be shared equally by the two locals, and part devoted to the community hall fund. The regular meetings of Woodville U.F.W.A. are well attended, according to a letter from the secretary, Mrs. S. Whitmore.

The membership of Grand Meadow U.F.W.A. local is now 30—the largest in the history of the local.

Papers on various phases of organization work, Health, Young People's Work, Marketing and Legislation,

were given by members of the Thorncliffe U.F.W.A. at a recent meeting. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Glidden, in whose home the meeting was held.

Stephen Korak and Hazel Risdon are the officers of a new junior local eight miles from Strathmore. An early meeting will plan a program for the year, and choose a name for the new local. Chas. R. Hornstra was the organizer.

Mrs. R. B. Gunn organized Coronation U.F.W.A. local recently. The elected officers are Mrs. L. H. Woody and Mrs. Robt. M. Merchant.

## Saskatchewan

### An Interim Payment Wanted

Every farmer loves a good crop; in fact he cannot for long continue farming without it; for the crop means good returns on his labor in the shape of ready cash. That, again, means freedom from financial worry, and a more enjoyable life for himself and his family.

Do local secretaries and members of the S.G.G.A. always realize that the Central office also needs its harvest? It is as essential for the Central association as it is for the farmer. Moreover, there is scarcely a day in the year but what some financial obligation must be met, and often the call is greatest when the crop is coming in in dribbles, or even stopped altogether.

There are two periods in the year when this condition arises, viz., seeding and harvest. The latter is now with us, and while we quite realize that farmers are very busy, we should greatly appreciate the effort if local secretaries would take just five minutes to write a letter to the Central office enclosing fees, and mail it on the first visit of himself or other member of the family to town.

For the first time in the history of the province, many thousands of farmers this year received an interim payment on last year's crop just before harvest, and the final payment while harvesting operations were in full swing. These payments have been a God-send, and came at a time when they were needed most. Do farmers realize that these payments were made possible largely by the fact that for years the S.G.G.A. has been working towards co-operative marketing, and also by the fact that it placed its whole staff and the greater part of its office accommodation at the service of the Wheat Pool organization for many months, until the pool became an accomplished fact, and was able to provide for itself?

This was a great contribution to the success of the pool, and the Central

Continued on Page 17

## NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

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**It Pays to read the Classified section, page 21.**



## SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN

Editor and Manager

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No. 38

## ADVERTISING RATES

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# The Progressive Policies

THE following statement on Progressive policies was issued by Robert Forke, Progressive leader, following a meeting of the Manitoba Progressive Election Committee and provincial Progressive members of parliament, in Winnipeg, on September 16:

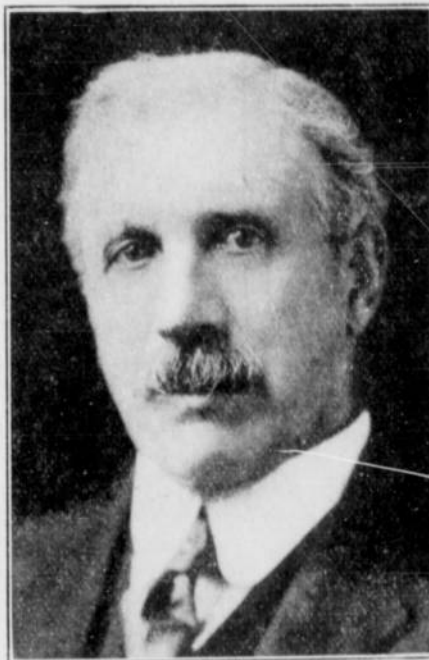
"The prime minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, has advised a dissolution of parliament, and a general election is to be held October 29. As leader of the Progressive group in the House of Commons, I am in accord with the prime minister in thinking that the people should be consulted as to their wishes in regard to the problems of transportation, immigration, taxation and trade, and reform of the Senate.

"The policy of the Progressives upon these questions has been clearly formulated. We desire that public ownership of the railways, comprising the Canadian National system, shall be fully and fairly tried. This involves the reduction of the capitalization of the National roads to a figure representing their reasonable value as an investment, the most economical and efficient management attainable, and the elimination of duplicate services by fair adjustments as between the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific systems. To avoid political interference with the national railways, the functions of the department of railways and canals ought to be clearly defined and its duties discharged impartially as between all the railways of the country. The department of railways ought not to be a department of Canadian National Railways, but should confine its activities to the matters with which it would be concerned if none of the railways was publicly owned.

## Immigration

"The Progressive group is in favor of increasing the population of the Dominion as rapidly as possible, both by immigration and by retention of the people already here. These ends are to be attained by making agriculture and the primary industries profitable and prosperous, rather than by expending public money on propaganda abroad and subsidies to immigration and ship-

*A fair trial for public ownership, a tariff for revenue, an elective Senate and an immigration policy based on a prosperous agriculture, constitute the Progressive position on the four big issues of the election*



Robert Forke  
Leader of the Progressives

ing agencies. The successful and contented settler is the natural and the best immigration agent. Improvement of the conditions of life and industry

within the country is the soundest immigration policy.

## Fiscal Reform

"Trade and taxation policies are intimately associated. The Progressive group in parliament, and its supporters in the country regard the removal of protective duties upon all necessities of life and instruments of production as indispensable to the growth of our population and the development of our natural resources. Protection confers special privileges upon some industries at the expense of the people generally and bears with peculiar severity upon the primary producers. As a method of taxation the tariff is inequitable, placing the heaviest burden on those consumers who have the least ability to pay. So far as possible, taxes should be direct and should be proportioned to ability. Since the war the revenue from the tariff has declined in proportion to the total revenues collected. It can no longer be argued that it is virtually the only source of revenue or that alternatives cannot be employed. The further reduction of import duties, accompanied eventually by the abolition of all duties of a protective character, is essential to the prosperity of the people, and the establishment of equity in taxation. The retention of the Income Tax without reduction, until the proposed fiscal reforms have been established and the revenue requirements have been reduced to the lowest figure possible, is imperative.

## An Elective Senate

"The Progressive policy in regard to the Senate, contemplates the placing of the membership of that body upon an elective basis in order to make it responsive to the will of the people and to bring it into line with democratic principles. It is recognized that the problem is not a simple one in view of the nature of the Canadian Confederation and the necessity for safeguarding the rights of minorities. The application of the elective method in place of appointment of members for life by party governments commends itself as more likely to produce a Senate acceptable to the people.

## Failure of the Old Parties

"Upon other public questions Progressive policies will be fully exposed in the forthcoming campaign. Before concluding this statement, however, I desire to urge upon the electors the necessity for returning to parliament every candidate pledged to support Progressive policies. In Western Canada the Progressive movement represents the almost unanimous popular appreciation of the fact that the measures essential to future development and prosperity will not be carried by either of the old parties. This has been amply proved by experience. In Eastern Canada the primary producers, the professional classes and the consumers generally have been impressed much more widely than some suppose with the failure of the two old parties and with the promise of salvation contained in the proposals of the Progressives. The measures desired by the West would be equally efficacious for the removal of the economic disabilities of the primary producers and consumers in the East. The Progressive

## The Campaign in Alberta

## U.F.A. Candidates

In four of the sixteen Alberta constituencies nominations for the forthcoming contest were made at annual conventions of the U.F.A. federal constituency associations, held in the late summer or in August. In a fifth, that of East Edmonton, the farmers pledged their support to the Labor candidate, George Latham, a prominent member of the Labor party in the city. This constituency is mainly urban, and close co-operation between rural and urban voters is anticipated. Conventions have now been called in every one of the 11 remaining constituencies, and several of these will have been held when this article reaches your readers.

All U.F.A. constituency associations and candidates nominated are bound by the terms of the resolution adopted

by the last annual convention, in which the independence of the U.F.A. as a group in active politics was reaffirmed and its plan of democratic political action clearly defined. As the resolution directs, co-operation between the U.F.A. and other groups similarly organized, and particularly with members elected by bona fide farmers' organizations, such as the U.F.A., in other provinces is desired. The formation, through co-operation with such bona fide farmer groups from other provinces, of a larger legislative group is also desired by the association. The general guiding influence of all members of the U.F.A. group elected to parliament will be the principles and policies laid down by the U.F.A. annual convention.

H. E. Spencer, who sat for Battle

Continued on Page 22

CALGARY, Sept. 18 (Guide Special Correspondence.)—Responding to the challenge of the King government to a harvest-time election campaign, Alberta farmers are organizing energetically for the forthcoming contest. The decision of the government to call the election at a time when the work of organization for democratic political action presents more serious difficulties than at any other season of the year, has aroused much indignation in the rural districts. The U.F.A. in locals and in constituency associations, has its forces at all times mobilized on a peace footing. The announcement of the date of the election is bringing rapidly into operation the electoral machinery everywhere, financed and controlled by the farmers themselves.



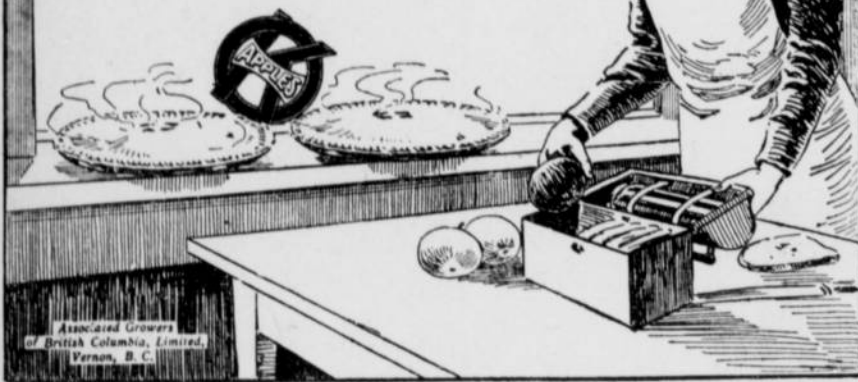
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policy is a national policy and strikes at the fundamental errors in the past administration of public affairs.

### The Progressive Movement

"It is sometimes alleged that the Progressives have failed during the last parliament to bring about these reforms or to induce a clearer understanding of national requirements among the masses of the people owing to the 'class' character of the Progressive movement. It is true that the basis of the movement was, and is, agrarian; the Progressive movement finds its greatest strength among those who suffer most from present injustice. But it is also true that it has done much to modify legislation and government policy and to ameliorate the conditions of which complaint is rife. The lack of unanimity, which is found in every Progressive movement, and the political inexperience of its representatives have been heavy handicaps. Up to the present the Progressive influence has not succeeded in bringing about that realignment of political forces into 'progressive' and 'reactionary' which must precede genuine reform and the re-birth of real liberalism in Canada. The opportunity for achieving this realignment has not yet passed. A strong Progressive group in the next parliament, consisting of members fearless and outspoken in the advocacy of Progressive principles and careless of the continuance of moribund political parties and of the maintenance in office of particular ministries, would exercise a salutary influence upon Canadian public life; and that is the immediate need of the country. The absorption of the Progressives by the Liberal party, whether in or out of office and under whatever guise effected, would postpone for a generation the attainment of necessary reforms, the reshaping of our national policies and the infusion into Canadian public life of that moral courage and idealism which slavish partisanship has well-nigh destroyed.

"The alleged 'failure' of the Progressive movement to fulfil its mission within the life of a single parliament should not be made the occasion for retreat or the excuse for its abandonment. Progressivism is not less virile

today than it was in 1921. The triumph of the ideals which have inspired the Progressive movement is ultimately certain. Let us go into the fight with confidence and courage, unhampered by vain regrets for the past or by unfounded fears for the future."

## Form Coarse Grain Pool

Regina, Sept. 17 (Guide Special Correspondence).—At the close of business today, the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool held contracts covering 8,910,846 acres of wheat. In the past 24 hours 203 contracts have come in, covering 24,933 acres, and if this rate is maintained the objective of a total of 9,000,000 acres will be reached about the middle of next week. The membership of the pool now stands at 66,009, as compared with 50,520 at this time last year.

At a meeting of the directors of the pool, held here this afternoon, it was decided to bring the coarse grain pool into operation. The initial payments on pool coarse grain, Fort William basis, will be: Oats, 2 C.W., 24c a bushel; barley, 3 C.W., 50c a bushel; rye, 2 C.W., 70c a bushel; flax, 1 N.W., \$1.50 a bushel.

Up to the close of the withdrawal period for the coarse grain pool, 320 contract signers had notified the pool of their desire to withdraw, roughly, one out of every hundred contracts, the total number of coarse grain contracts being 31,546 at the close of business yesterday. In addition to this total there are 499 coarse grain contracts in abeyance, awaiting tracing or checking with their respective wheat contracts. Since yesterday there have been received 117 coarse grain contracts covering 5,245 acres of oats; 1,463 acres of barley; 1,964 acres of flax and 398 acres of rye.

### The Board Resolution

Reports received in the pool office show that the decision of the directors to operate the coarse grain pool is meeting with enthusiastic approval in the country. It is recognized as a second phase in the progress of co-operative marketing in the province. The resolution passed by the pool board is as follows:

"Whereas, signatures of growers of grain and owners, purchasers, share-crop purchasers, tenants, lessors and lessees of land, whose acreage under oats, barley, flax and rye have not been secured in sufficient quantity to equal the percentages required of each of the said kinds of grain as set forth in a certain contract known as the 'coarse grains contract,' by the 17th day of August, A.D. 1925, as set forth in paragraph 24 of said contract, and,

"Whereas, the association has notified every grower of the said kinds of grain, in accordance with said paragraph 24 of said contract, that the required number of signatures and the required acreages have not been obtained, and have given the said growers the opportunity of withdrawing the said kinds of grain from the provisions of the said contract, and,

"Whereas, 19,475 acres of oats, 6,435 acres of barley, 5,575 acres of flax and 1,713 acres of rye have been withdrawn from the provision of said contract, in accordance with the provisions of said paragraph 24, and,

"Whereas, 1,512,606 acres of oats, 295,226 acres of barley, 289,578 acres of flax and 64,411 acres of rye have not been withdrawn from the provisions of said coarse grains contract, and,

"Whereas, we, the directors of the said association are of the opinion that the provisions of the said coarse grains contract should be put into effect forthwith, and pools of the above described kinds of grain should be put into operation immediately;

"Therefore be it resolved, that this association shall proceed to carry out and give effect to the terms of the said coarse grains contract, insofar as all of the said kinds of grain are concerned.

"And be it further resolved, that the association shall commence pooling operations for each of the said kinds of grain on the twenty-first day of September, A.D. 1925."

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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 23, 1925

## The Progressive Outlook

The election campaign statement issued last week by Robert Forke, M.P., leader of the Progressive group, and published elsewhere in this issue, is a clear-cut exposition of the policy and ideals of the western Progressives. There are about five weeks in which the electors will have to decide whether the welfare of the country can be advanced more rapidly by supporting the Conservative, Liberal or Progressive candidates. The record of the three parties in parliament is, or ought to be, pretty well known by every elector who reads. Mr. Meighen was premier of Canada for a short period, and has been leader of the opposition during the past four years; Mr. King has had four years in office. Today, these two leaders are engaged in verbal warfare, each endeavoring to make the public believe that the other, if entrusted with the premiership, will drive the country to the dogs. Accusation and challenge by one is the next day countered by the other. The failures and shortcomings of each are being fairly well exposed by his opponent in turn. If both of them are to be relied upon in the accuracy of their statements, then it is patent that neither of them is suitable to lead the government.

East of Manitoba there will probably be less than 30 constituencies in which the electors will have any other choice than to vote for one or other of the old historical parties. Here on the prairies, where the electors have come from all the English-speaking and many of the European countries, there is far more independence of thought. The records of the two old parties have been pretty thoroughly canvassed, and four years ago both of them were repudiated by the electors in these three provinces. In the election of 1921, out of 43 constituencies in the prairie provinces, there were 37 Progressive members elected to the House of Commons. In the present election there are 54 constituencies on the prairies, and unless the people have had a change of heart there will be at least 45 Progressive members elected.

It is a fact which no intelligent person can challenge that the welfare of these three provinces has been sadly neglected by both the Liberals and Conservatives for the past 25 years. So flagrant was this neglect that it led to the political revolt which crystallized in the Progressive movement. In taking stock of the four years under the new system it is for the electors to decide whether they should continue to support Progressive candidates or go back to the old party system. Both Liberals and Conservatives have discriminated against the prairies in the matter of freight rates and the tariff, and this part of Canada has been forced to carry a crushing burden of unfair taxation due to this discrimination, and the neglect of the two old parties. The Hudson Bay Railroad, which both parties have solemnly promised to build for years, has become a good deal of a joke to them. They now admit that they do not intend to build this northern outlet in time to be of interest to those now living here. Both of them have talked Senate reform for years, and neither has made the slightest attempt to carry it into effect. If the prairie electors divide their votes and return Liberal and Conservative supporters, they can expect nothing else but that the record of the past

will be continued in the future. If the prairie people are satisfied with that sort of treatment, then there should be no complaint if they get it.

On the other hand, what of the Progressives? We have their record of four years in parliament. Nearly all of them were inexperienced. They lacked organization, and their performance was not at all times quite satisfactory, but they were the only group in the House which presented to parliament fearlessly and frankly, the just claims of this part of Canada. The Progressive members constituted, during the past four years, the best representation that the prairie provinces have ever had at Ottawa. What little reduction in the tariff was secured was due to the presence of the Progressive members. The fact that the Crow's Nest rates on wheat and flour were made statutory was entirely due to the influence of the Progressives; that the Hudson Bay Railroad is being kept in condition and not entirely abandoned is also due in very large measure to the emphatic and repeated demands of Progressive members; that the reform of the Senate has become prominent again is another Progressive achievement. The great bulk of the legislation at Ottawa beneficial to the prairie provinces, and without discriminating against other parts of Canada, has been brought about directly or indirectly by the influence of the Progressive members backed up by vigorous public opinion.

In the election campaign now in progress there is evidence that the people on these prairies have not changed their minds. They are determined to send back to Ottawa a Progressive group larger than they elected in 1921. But to accomplish this purpose there must be a vigorous educational campaign carried on. The Progressive revolt was a rising of the people. The election campaign of 1921 was financed by the people on the prairies more democratically than any election campaign in Canada was ever financed. The people by thousands and thousands put their hands into their pockets and contributed in small amounts to the expenses of the campaign, and gave of their time and ability to secure the election of their candidates. This fact constitutes one of the fundamental differences between the Progressive group and that of the two old parties. The people must not allow the Progressive group to degenerate and acquire the vices of the old parties. A candidate who has to pay his own election expenses or secures the necessary funds from an unknown source is naturally not going to feel his responsibility to his constituents very keenly. But a candidate who is selected at an open convention representative of the whole constituency, and the expenses of whose election are contributed by the constituents generally, can never get very far away from the people who elected him. It brings a sense of responsibility both to the member and to the constituents that is one of the fundamentals of democracy. This was the system followed in 1921 and it brought results. The same system followed in the present campaign will bring the same results. The Progressive members have had four years' experience. Nearly all of them have been renominated. In the next parliament the Progressives should be much more capable and effective than in the last one, more particularly as there is a very good prospect that neither of the old parties will have a clear majority in the House of Commons.

## A One-Plank Platform

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen has a copious vocabulary of adjectives and epithets, and he drew on it to the full in his speech at Wingham (which we summarize in this issue of The Guide) in reply to Premier King. The leader of the Conservative party went after the leader of the Liberal party in characteristic fashion, and must have reminded the political old timers of Ontario of the days when they were young, and public men hadn't a chance on the hustings unless they could use a verbal bludgeon and empty the dredgings of the dictionary on their opponents. Eliminating from Mr. Meighen's speech the personal references, the bitter denunciations, the unrestrained invective and the political rhetoric, what is there left to convince the electorate that a government headed by Mr. Meighen would be any improvement on one headed by Mr. King? Not a thing. For whatever ills are vexing the country, Mr. Meighen has only one remedy—an adequate tariff, and in that his policy does not differ by a hairsbreadth from that of Mr. King.

According to Mr. Meighen, "there never was a political leader who was so utterly oblivious to hard, practical, immutable facts, and so enamored of time-worn truisms, dusty platitudes and meaningless though prolific phraseology as the leader of the present government." That sort of stuff is good enough to get a round of applause from a Conservative audience, but Mr. King could get a similar volume of applause from a Liberal audience if he described Mr. Meighen in the same terms. And to be quite frank about it, the description would fit them both not so badly.

Mr. Meighen is as wobbly in his constructive proposals as Mr. King. He hasn't a thing to offer on the railway question beyond wanting to cut out certain kinds of expenditure on the Canadian National Railway, which would leave the Canadian Pacific offering the most attractive service, and which would not in any material sense improve the position of the public-owned system. He evidently believes that the Senate is an admirable institution, performing indispensable functions, and so excellently constituted that it could not possibly be improved. There is only one thing that the country needs, according to Mr. Meighen, and that is a higher tariff, and on the tariff he can put out more "dusty platitudes and meaningless though prolific phraseology" than any other public man in the country.

The farmers need protection, he says, so the first tariff he would raise would be that on farm produce. This will be great news to the farmers whose produce flows to the sea, and to whom tariff protection would be about as valuable as a glass of water to a hungry man. Mr. Meighen knows that all a protective tariff does for the farmer is to increase his costs of production, and his costs of living, and by hindering international exchange, actually to reduce the price he receives for his produce in the world market. He knows that because he admits it. "The West," he says, "feels that the larger industrial portions of our country have much more to gain by a protective policy than they, and I believe the West is right in asking that some special concessions be made in order that they may receive a more equitable distribution of the advantages of the general policy of the country." These concessions, which are



also to be given to the maritime provinces, are to consist of special freight rates supported by subsidies to the railways. Who will pay these subsidies? Unquestionably the same people that will have to endure a higher cost of living because of Mr. Meighen's tariff policy.

Put in a nutshell, Mr. Meighen's policy is to make everybody happy and prosperous by raising the cost of living, and making everybody contribute to subsidies to the railways. That is the traditional policy of this country. There is not a country in the world that has given more in subsidies to railroads, that has done more to build up industry by tariffs, tax exemptions, free sites and special rates for public services than Canada. It has been tried for 60 years, and when the country is in the state so graphically and so alarmingly described by Mr. Meighen, he says it is because we haven't had enough of it. He wants a higher tariff, more subsidies to railways, more bolstering of private enterprise out of the public treasury. He wants less taxation for the public purse and more taxation for private purses. And he calls this a national policy that will make for Canadian unity and Canadian prosperity. If the Liberal party be poverty-stricken in the matter of practical policies, the Conservative party is positively destitute.

### Senate Reform

Probably because of the protests of the more virile of the Liberal party against the arrogant self-assertion of the Senate at the last session of parliament, Premier King has put Senate reform in the list of major issues in this election.

Both the old political parties have toyed with this question. The Liberals put it in their platform of 1893, and the Conservatives in their platform of 1907. Neither

party, however, paid much attention to it in the House of Commons. Fifty years ago a resolution was introduced in the House, providing that each province should select its own senators, and from that date the question has cropped up intermittently, and various reforms have been proposed in resolutions from private members of the House, but party pressure prevented any vote being taken until 1910, when a resolution calling for the abolition of the Senate was defeated by a vote of 111 to 22.

Mr. King did not say in his speech at Richmond Hill, what he thought should be done with the Senate, but, under the goading of Mr. Meighen, he has since stated that he would commit the government to the proposition that senators should not be appointed for life. In the House of Commons, on July 19, 1924, he stated that when parliament reassembled (in 1925) "steps will be taken by the government to obtain, if possible, means whereby bills may pass, by and with the consent of the House of Commons, under conditions similar in principle to those which have been sanctioned by the parliament of the United Kingdom."

Apparently, therefore, the government is committed to two propositions: a limit to the term of senators and a limitation of the veto of the Senate. The first proposition is altogether too vague; some senators have already suggested an age limit of 75 years. The second proposition is inadequate. Senate reform to be worth anything should effectively curb the power of the upper chamber, and at the same time increase its usefulness. It should have as a minimum the following provisions: Abolition of the life tenure and the creation of a term that is consistent with democratic ideas; abolition of political nomination; abolition of the veto.

The Senate should not be a body possessing the power to frustrate the will of the

people as expressed in legislation coming from the House of Commons; it should not be composed of the appointees of a political party; it should not furnish a job for life or for a period so long as to place it out of touch with current public opinion. The Senate should possess reviewing and advisory powers only; it should be capable of carefully checking legislation passed by the lower house, of causing re-consideration, and of making suggestions for the revision of legislation. It should have no power to block policies of the government, not even for three years. Given some kind of election of members of the Senate for a set term of years, it would be better, in the event of disagreement of the two houses over any legislative measure, to have the two sit as one body for consideration of the measure with a straight majority vote deciding its fate, rather than have a Senate with power to throw it out for two successive sessions.

There are, today, a number of examples of upper chambers resting on a democratic basis. The Canadian Senate, with one exception, is the least democratic in the whole civilized world. It is undemocratic throughout and wholly out of date. The majority of the people of Canada are probably not in favor of the abolition of the Senate, but it may safely be assumed that they would whole-heartedly support such reforms as would give to the Senate a democratic character, increase its usefulness and bring it more into harmony with modern political organization.

Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of the interior, thinks the Liberals will secure 10 seats in Alberta, 10 in Saskatchewan and 5 in Manitoba, in the coming election. Mr. Stewart is the member of the King cabinet who declared that the budget of 1924 was "the death knell of protection." That's the kind of prophet Mr. Stewart is.



Decoys



# The Conservative Policies

**R**IGHT Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Conservative opposition, opened his election campaign in a speech at Wingham, Ont., on September 9. A great part of the speech consisted of a reply to the speech of Premier King, at Richmond Hill, on September 5; the remainder was a declaration of the policies of the Conservative party.

In opening his speech, Mr. Meighen referred to the statement of Premier King, that the government had been supported by large majorities in the House of Commons; but the reason the premier had given for calling an election was that the government did not have a sufficient majority in the House of Commons. The whole country, Mr. Meighen said, "is relieved because there is at last come to an end the most sterile parliament this nation has ever known, and the people of Canada are relieved still more because they feel themselves close to the end of the most feeble and futile government this Dominion has yet been called on to endure."

## The Government's Majorities

The speech of the government leader opening a campaign, said Mr. Meighen, should contain a review of the actual accomplishments of the government and state clearly and definitely the policies of the government. Premier King's speech did not refer to a single achievement because the government had none to its credit. Referring to the premier's statement that the government had large majorities, Mr. Meighen said, "It is true that the majorities were mostly Progressives, but did he not tell you, and did he not declare in every speech in Western Canada, that the Progressive platform and principles were identical with his own? He conducted his whole election in 1921 by courting a Progressive alliance, and he is going to conduct this one in exactly the same way if the Progressives allow him to do so. How is it that he obtained the votes of large numbers of the Progressives throughout the divisions of the last parliament, but could not enforce his principles if his principles were the same as theirs? The answer everybody knows. In the first place the principles he proclaimed in 1921 were only adopted in order to catch Progressive votes."

"The ridiculous impasse in which Mr. King found himself throughout the whole term of his parliament was merely the product of his own dishonest campaign. The great national issues which he says must be settled could not be settled along the lines to which he committed his party. If they could have been he had a tremendous majority in parliament by which his program could have been translated into law. He complained that the Conservative party wanted him to move in one direction and the Progressive party in another direction. This is absolutely true. The direction he pointed was the direction we preached while in power. The solution advocated by us in every case was the solution which he for years opposed. The Progressives asked nothing more than that he perform in office what he preached himself in opposition. The futility, the hopeless deadening impotence of the last parliament was nothing else than the penalty for many long years of unprincipled political quackery."

## "Ineffable Nonsense"

Premier King, Mr. Meighen said, had accused him of being personally responsible for the great exodus of people from Canada to the United States. The whole thing, he said, was "ineffable nonsense." The people who had left Canada had gone because they could not stay. They had to live and they had gone where they could get work. The United States was not looking for immigrants. It was actually spending millions of dollars every year to keep immigrants out. The only immigrant policy the United States had was the protective policy of the country, and the economical habits of its administration.

*Mr. Meighen in reply to Premier King says government has nothing to offer the country and that a strong tariff policy is vital to the Dominion*



Right Hon. Arthur Meighen  
Leader of the Conservative opposition

## Failures in Canada

Referring to Premier King's statement that he (Mr. Meighen) had failed to prove that 2,000 factories had closed their doors since the advent of the King government, Mr. Meighen said that he had given the actual facts in the last session of parliament. Quoting from the official publications of R. G. Dun & Co., Mr. Meighen said: "During 1922 the failures of manufacturing firms were 792; in 1923 the number of failures was 857; in 1924 the number was 625; taking the proportions of 1924 up to August 20, when I spoke, the numbers for that year would be 389. These aggregate a total of 2,038." Continuing, Mr. Meighen said, again quoting R. G. Dun & Co., that "in three years the average failure per million people in Canada was 84, while in the United States the average was only 44," while the average size of the firms was practically the same in each country. He challenged Premier King to dispute these figures.

## The Outstanding Issue

The great question before the people of Canada, Mr. Meighen stated, was that of the tariff. In 1901 he had taken a firm stand on that issue and had challenged the platform of both Liberal and Progressive parties. Mr. King had flinched this issue. He had flinched it in the maritime provinces under one pretext, and in Quebec under another. In Quebec, he said, there was only one Liberal candidate who stood four-square to the tariff pledges of the Liberal party. The Liberals had flinched the tariff issue in the industrial parts of Ontario, and they had been true to it in only one section of the country, the prairie provinces. They had promised and promised they would reduce protection until, as one of the Liberal ministers had said, "the death knell of protection" was rung. He (Mr. Meighen)

was preaching today the principles he preached in 1921, and he believed they were sound principles. The issue of the tariff was now clearly before the people of Canada, and they were not going to be befuddled "by the twisting and shifting practices of Mr. King."

## Contradictory Propositions

Mr. King had said, Mr. Meighen continued, that there were four things which must be decided: transportation, immigration, tariff policy and Senate reform. He asked this question: "Is there any person in this Dominion, either man or woman, who knows today what the government wants done on this transportation question, what the government wants done on immigration, or what the government wants done on Senate reform? Can any human being define now what the government policy is on any one of the three? Mr. King says he wants a mandate on these things. What does he want a mandate to do? He has not told us and he is not going to tell us." Mr. King in one portion of his speech had said that competition between the C.P.R. and the C.N.R. could not be continued; that was for consumption in Montreal. In another part of his speech he had said he would never stand for amalgamation because he disliked monopolies; that was for consumption in Ontario and Western Canada. How could the people of Canada give a verdict on two such absolutely contradictory propositions?

## Immigration

On immigration the only policy the government had, Mr. Meighen said, was to spend money without stint. In the last fiscal year of the government preceding that of Mr. King, the expenditure on immigration was \$1,800,000, and 148,000 immigrants came into the country. In the last fiscal year the present government spent approximately \$3,800,000, and had secured

111,000 immigrants. Of these 111,000 an American investigation had found that over half of them were already in the United States. For the present fiscal year, beginning on April 1, the government had so far declined to publish any figures on immigration. He had, however, searched the department and had managed to learn that "for the first three months of this year there was a falling off over the low level even of last year, of no less than 20,796," and it looked as if the present year would be the worst in point of immigration for many a long day.

## Senate Reform

Dealing with the question of Senate reform Mr. Meighen said that if the public of Canada are to be asked to decide on Senate reform they should be told how the Senate is going to be reformed. Mr. King told the House of Commons, in 1924, that he intended to take measures "which would make it impossible for the Senate to reject more than twice any bill sent up from the House of Commons." He asked Mr. King: "Will he bind himself today to champion such a measure if returned to power?" He had asked Mr. King that question in the House and he had run away from it. Instead of introducing a measure he had simply asked for authority to call a provincial conference on the question. He had received that authority, but he had never called the conference. Premier King now says he wants a mandate from the people of Canada before even he calls the conference.

## The National Railways

The prime minister, Mr. Meighen said, had claimed that the government had reduced the debt, but the truth was that Mr. King was trying to mislead the people by leaving out of account a large portion of the debt of this country, which had grown by leaps and bounds, the debt of the National Railway system. Mr. King had abandoned the course pursued by the late government of supplying the great bulk of the money for the National Railways out of the treasury, and instead the government had backed the notes of the company. The notes of the company, however, had to be paid by the people because the railway company belonged to the people. Mr. King had tried to make the people believe that his government had nothing to do with the National Railways because they are run by a directorate; the fact was that the government of Canada is responsible under the law of Canada for all moneys advanced to the national system, and for all bonds endorsed and for every capital obligation.

When Mr. King came into power, Mr. Meighen continued, the National Railways had been put into a state of efficiency, and Sir Henry Thornton had declared shortly after being appointed president of the company that he had found the road in an excellent condition and in a high state of operating efficiency. In the year 1922, owing to the excellent condition of the National Railways, only \$59,000,000 were added to the debt, which was little or nothing more than the fixed charges on the debt of the system. In 1923, however, Mr. Meighen said, the debt increased by \$116,000,000, and in 1924 by over \$118,000,000, thus in these two years, under the King government, the debt of this country through deficits and expenditures on the National Railways increased by \$234,000,000. "Let us wake up," Mr. Meighen said, "and realize the pace at which we are being mortgaged, and let us turn our faces right in the other direction. If we don't, we are done. Mr. King does not like amalgamation, neither do I, but the fact is, by supplying money in the way he has supplied it, or rather by authorizing and endorsing these vast sums for the system for new capital investments and all the rest of it, he deliberately rushed the whole system into a bog, from which the rescue will be difficult indeed." He

Continued on Page 15



# Fences---Not Political

**T**HERE have been fences, no doubt, ever since the first man discovered that the plants he liked to eat would grow better if he stirred the ground around them with a forked stick, or since he first went out to get the morning's milk from the prehistoric forebear of the family cow. Or perhaps the fact is that the first man went in for truck gardening, and the second for dairying, in which event one can imagine the former's peevishness at finding his neighbor's animal among his pet cabbages. And the second man, as his wife rubbed arnica on the various abrasions and contusions which emphasized the other's remonstrances, probably formulated the thought which has come down to us as part of the common law of England, that every man is bound at his peril to keep his beasts within bounds of his own close. Certain it is that the first object of fences was to keep animals in, rather than to keep marauders out.

It is a rule of the English common law that it is introduced wherever British settlers go into unoccupied territory, but only to the extent that it is not of necessity modified by local conditions in the new country. Therein lies one secret of its wonderful vitality and of the power of adapting itself to the ever increasing complexity of modern life, "as new corn cometh out of the old fields."

## A Popular Pastime in East

Obviously, in a new country like the Canadian prairies the same conditions would not be found as obtain upon the well-groomed landscapes of England. The problem of delimiting estates was—and is—not serious, although the line fence dispute is not unknown in our courts. It is much more common in the Eastern courts where the embattled farmer seems never so embattled as when his neighbor intimates that his fence is a foot beyond where it should be. Again, the value of the public domain for grazing purposes was undeniable, there was no end of room and the ranchers fell into the custom of allowing their animals to roam at

*Line fence disputes not such a popular form of litigation for farmers as in Eastern Canada says Magistrate*

large with little attempt at close herding or domestication.

But with the advent of the homesteader—the "nester" as the rancher contemptuously called him—conditions changed. There was at common law no legal duty upon him to erect fences (with one exception to be mentioned later, there is still no duty) but in the range country necessity compelled it. "My beloved hath a vineyard on a fruitful hill and he fenced it," says the prophet Isaiah: the homesteader followed the example. For while the owner of animals is liable for damages that they do, the only redress is for actual damage and takes no account of the potential value of growing crops, so that the remedy was apt to be illusory. And the ranchman himself began to fence his range.

## The Coming of Herd Laws

As the prairie came more under cultivation there arose a more pressing need to reconcile the custom of the country with proprietary rights. To this end statutes in the three provinces authorize the municipalities to pass by-laws to allow animals to run at large.

In some municipalities the by-law fixes a period of the year in which animals may be turned out. In others the by-law prohibits their being at large at all. By statute also, the right of a landowner to redress for damage done by animals lawfully at large is abrogated unless he has erected a fence of a certain standard, called a "lawful fence." These statutes specifically recognize the use of barbed wire.

## Responsible for Traps

On the other hand the common law rule that the landowner must not have anything on his land, in the nature of a trap has been amplified in Saskatchewan and Alberta by the act respecting wells and other things dangerous to stock. In Manitoba and Alberta these matters are regulated by by-laws under

the authority of the municipal acts. Water is not always found at the first attempt, if the farmer abandons a well he must fix it so that his neighbor's animals cannot fall in. He is presumed to know that it is animal nature to eat to excess of threshed grain if it is left accessible, therefore he must keep his grain so that animals cannot get at it. Of course, if the owner of a horse turns it at large knowing of the existence of such a danger in his neighbor's field he is considered to have decided to take a chance of losing his horse.

Similar in principle is a case in Manitoba and a case in Alberta. In the former a man erected a fence of barbed wire across a trail which passed over his land, and which the public had used for several years. The court's remark that this use was in accord with "the practice, common in the province, of taking a short cut over vacant land without asking permission," may, no doubt, be taken as an obiter dictum rather than as a finding of fact. The owner, at all events, had objected to it by repeated warnings, but, recognizing, apparently, what he could not avoid, he hung a piece of canvas and a tin can on the fence at one side and an old coat at the other. Another man following the trail home at night ran into the fence with unpleasant and painful results. However, the court told him that the fence was not in the nature of a trap, and that the owner of the land owed him no duty to put a light on it since he was not rightfully there by invitation or otherwise.

## Courts Recognize Barbed Wire

To the argument that the barbed wire was a dangerous thing to use, the court replied that it was generally used in the rural parts of the province where timber was scarce, that it was a common article of commerce, and that the use of it simply showed an intent to make it more difficult to pass the line of the fence. In other words, to give point to the warning to keep out.

The court observed also that it is a matter of no surprise to one driving over a prairie trail to find it blocked by a barbed wire fence. The surprise comes when loose ends of wire get tangled among his horses' feet.

It may be noticed in passing that in Saskatchewan anyone fencing such a trail is required for one year to keep a top rail on the fence where it crosses the trail and for a distance of two rods on either side.

In the Alberta case to which reference has been made a ranchman, looking for horses which he allowed to roam at large in unenclosed country, found one of them bleeding profusely from a cut in the throat which shortly caused its death. The droppings of blood led to a neighbor's fence which was of one strand of barbed wire stretched about three feet from the ground. It was obvious that the horse had become entangled in the wire. The court, however, refused him damages on the ground that the owners of animals who allowed them to run at large must be held to take some risk, in view of the common knowledge that barbed wire fences are generally used and that very frequently the full legal fence is not constructed. This judgment, it will be noticed, is tacitly based on the rule that no one is compelled by law to fence his land.

## Railway Right-of-Ways

The exception to the rule concerns the railways, for, by the Railway Act of 1919, they are bound to erect and maintain upon each side of the railway, fences of a minimum height of four feet six inches unless relieved of that duty by the Board of Railway Commissioners, where the railway passes through any locality in which, in the opinion of the board, fences are unnecessary. Previously the law had exempted the railway companies from fencing through any locality in which the lands on either side were not enclosed and either settled or improved, unless the Board ordered otherwise.

These provisions developed from a too rigid application of common-law

Continued on Page 22



This was the result of the first diversification in agriculture and it led to the passing of the first statutes regarding fencing





This method of harvesting corn has much to recommend it, but pigs on an exclusive corn ration require a protein supplement like milk or tankage in order to make profitable use of the grain consumed.

# Skim-milk or Tankage for Pigs

By Laurence M. Winters, University of Saskatchewan

GROWING pigs or nursing sows will not do their best on a straight rye, barley or corn ration. These feeds are too low in minerals and protein. The growing pig is developing bone and muscle. Bone is built of minerals and muscle is built of protein. And in both of these nutrients our cereals are lacking. Skim-milk, butter-milk and tankage supply the mineral and protein that is lacking in the cereals and that is why it pays to feed them to the nursing sow or growing pig.

In "Hogs," Evvard gives the following analysis of rye, barley, corn, skim-milk butter-milk and tankage:

	Water	Protein	Carbohy- drates	Crude Fibre	Fat Ether Extract	Mineral	Carbohy- drates Equiv- alent	Rati- Protein to C. H. Equiv.
Rye.....	12	11	71	2	2	2	77.5	7
Barley.....	12	12	67	5	2	2	76.5	6.4
Corn.....	14	10	68	2	4	2	79	7.9
Skim-milk.....	90	4	5	..	..	1	5	1.3
Butter-milk.....	90	4	5	..	..	1	5	1.3
Meatmeal Tankage (high protein).....	7	60	5	2	11	15	21.8	53

These figures may not mean very much to you at a first glance, but let us examine them a little closer. We notice that the first three, rye, barley and corn, have a strong similarity and we notice that the latter three, skim-milk, butter-milk and tankage have a strong similarity (excluding the large amount of water in skim-milk and butter-milk).

Lot	Feed Consumed Daily in Pounds.			Weight at End of Test	Feed Required Per 100 lb. Gain in Pounds.			
	Daily Gain	Corn	Tankage		Corn	Salt	Tankage	Bone Material
1.....	.1	1.56	..	57.34	1,446	2	..	..
2.....	.15	2	..	65.00	1,297	1	..	10
3.....	1.21	4.40	.58	226.00	366	.1	.47	..

Now, then, let us see what function each of these materials as proteins, carbohydrates, etc., do perform in the body. Protein, as we said above, builds up the muscle or lean meat of the growing animal. In the nursing dam it stimulates milk secretion, it furnishes the protein in her milk which in turn builds up the little fellow's muscle, and it repairs her muscles as they break down with wear. Protein they must have in order to grow. Carbohydrates heat the body and build up body fat. Crude fibre gives bulk or fills out the stomach and intestines so the other nutrients can be digested. Fat like carbohydrates heat the body and can be used to build up body fat. Carbohydrates and fat are used for one and the same purpose and that is why we speak of the carbohydrate equivalent. That is simply the energy of the fat plus the carbohydrate. The fats are 2 1/4 times as valuable as the carbohydrates for fuel, so we multiply the fat by 2 1/4 and add the result to the carbohydrates to give us the carbohydrate equivalent. The mineral, as stated above, is used to build up the growing bone. Now, then, as to the ratio this simply means that in rye there is one pound of protein to every seven of carbohydrate equivalent and so on down the column. A ratio of 1.7 is too low in protein for the

best results. For best results a brood sow's ration should be made up of one pound of protein to 3.5-5 pounds of carbohydrate equivalent and growing pigs weighing 50 to 200 pounds should receive one pound of protein to 3.5-5 pounds of carbohydrate equivalent. As the pig grows he needs proportionately less and less of the protein feeds, as skim-milk or tankage.

Let us examine a practical case and see how this works out. Evvard in "Hogs" reports experimental work in which three lots of pigs were fed in dry lots as follows:

Lot 1—Shelled corn, self-fed and block

salt, self-fed.

Lot 2—Shelled corn, self-fed; bone material, self-fed; and block salt, self-fed.

Lot 3—Shelled corn, self-fed; meatmeal tankage (60 per cent. protein) self-fed; and block salt, self-fed.

The pigs weighed 42 pounds at the beginning of the test and they were fed for 150 days.

The above figures show that pigs on a corn ration will not grow as they should. And the same thing applies to barley and rye, because they are also low in both minerals and protein. Pigs at eight months old, weighing only 57 and 65 pounds is far from a paying proposition.

Skim-milk or butter-milk will supply the same ingredients that tankage does. And they have both proven to give even better results than tankage.

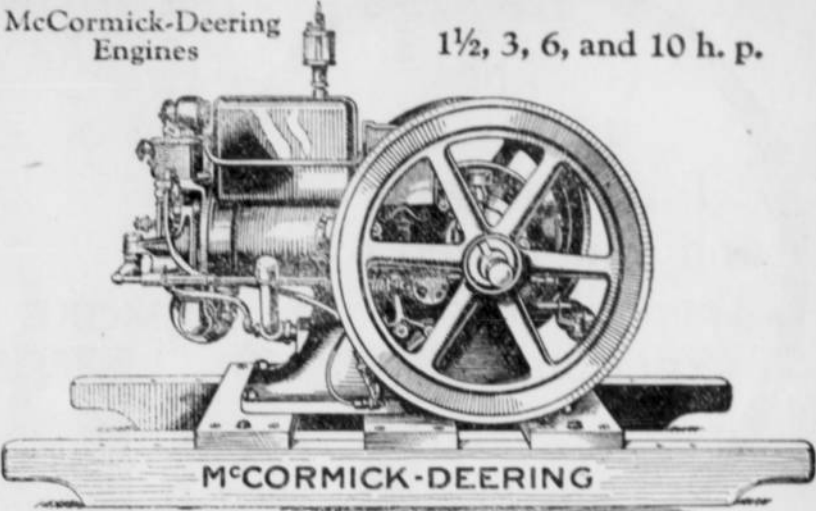
Most farms have skim-milk, and for that reason they do not have such disastrous results, as those reported above with eight-months-old pigs on their hands weighing only around 60 pounds. The question is, "Do you have enough skim-milk to bring about the most economical growth?"

To obtain the best results, the little fellows should receive, at least, a quart of skim-milk or butter-milk a day and even then some tankage can be fed to good advantage. If you do not have that much milk per pig then they should, by all means, receive tankage. Tankage is expensive and that causes many to shy off from it at first, but after a man has once given it a fair trial he generally stays by it because he finds it pays.

"How much tankage shall we feed?" is the next question. Feed in the self feeder

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## Home for Christmas

FROM			TO	
Montreal—Oct. 16—S.S. Montcalm	to	Liverpool	to	Liverpool
Montreal—Oct. 21—S.S. Minnedosa	to	Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp	to	Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Montreal—Oct. 22—S.S. Marburn	to	Belfast, Glasgow	to	Belfast, Glasgow
Montreal—Oct. 23—S.S. Montclare	to	Liverpool	to	Liverpool
Quebec—Oct. 30—S.S. Montclairn	to	Liverpool	to	Liverpool
Montreal—Nov. 4—S.S. Melita	to	Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp	to	Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Montreal—Nov. 5—S.S. Metagama	to	Belfast, Glasgow	to	Belfast, Glasgow
Montreal—Nov. 6—S.S. Montrose	to	Liverpool	to	Liverpool
Quebec—Nov. 11—S.S. Empress of France	to	Cherbourg, Southampton	to	Cherbourg, Southampton
Montreal—Nov. 13—S.S. Montcalm	to	Liverpool	to	Liverpool
Montreal—Nov. 18—S.S. Minnedosa	to	Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp	to	Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Montreal—Nov. 19—S.S. Marburn	to	Belfast, Glasgow	to	Belfast, Glasgow
Montreal—Nov. 20—S.S. Montclare	to	Liverpool	to	Liverpool
Quebec—Nov. 25—S.S. Montclairn	to	Liverpool	to	Liverpool
St. John—Dec. 5—S.S. Montrose	to	Liverpool	to	Liverpool
St. John—Dec. 10—S.S. Melita	to	Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp	to	Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
St. John—Dec. 11—S.S. Metagama	to	Glasgow, Liverpool	to	Glasgow, Liverpool
St. John—Dec. 16—S.S. Montclare	to	Liverpool	to	Liverpool

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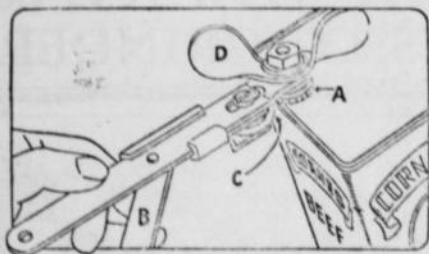
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**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.**

and the pigs will answer that for you. Fill one self feeder with whatever grains you wish to feed and another with tankage and the pigs will save you all that worry. When young they will consume much more tankage, in proportion to the grain, than when they are older. If fed milk they will not take nearly as much tankage as if not getting milk. This all goes to show that they need these protein and mineral feeds, they want them and if we are to get the best results with our hog crop we will do well to abide by their opinion.

### How to Add to Your Income

Have you ever considered how much you could add to your income by one of the two following methods, namely, by selling through the medium of The Farmers' Market Place, machinery, livestock or anything else of which you

have a surplus, or better still by growing something for which there is a great demand, such as strawberries or other fruit, honey, a good variety of grass or legume, seed corn or any one of a dozen other similar things. Many a western farmer has already found Guide classified ads. an inexpensive and reliable method of marketing such products. Further than this, they have built up a very profitable business in this manner.

Right now money is more plentiful than at any time of the year. This is a splendid time to convince yourself of the value of classified advertising. You will find you can either buy, sell or exchange very profitably through Guide Classified Ads. See page 21 for full information.

## Jack Miner's Bird Sanctuary

Wild Fowl have found an Ontario farmer a rare friend

By R. J. Horton

ONE of the most unusual hotels in the world is at Kingsville, Ontario. Jack Miner is the proprietor, and his guests are the wild fowl of the air. The hospitality, the service of the hotel, and the influence of the owner, are known and felt from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Seas. Wherever the feathered tribe congregates—ducks, geese, swans, and migratory birds—the quack quack, the honk honk, and similar bird language tell of the peaceful ponds, the abundance of food, the protecting influence and friendliness of this born naturalist who lives on the third concession north of the town of Kingsville.

### A Foe Becomes a Friend

When Jack Miner was a lad he was a hunter renowned for his skill with the gun, and his ability to read like an open book all the mysterious language of the woods and marshes. Several times when all others had failed, he has gone confidently into the depths of some strange and trackless forest and saved a human life. Lately he has become much more concerned with the preservation of wild life than with the hunting of it, and through years of patient study and effort he has brought the wise and wary Canada goose to his home in countless thousands. He has made friends with the wild ducks so that some of them even feed from his hand; has restocked southern Essex County with quail; brought back to its native haunts the gentle woodcock after an exile of nearly 40 years; lured the purple martin three miles inland from their natural habitat, the lake front; brought the amiable robin to his dooryard for protection from its natural enemies; made the rafters of his barn the dwelling-place of whole colonies of swift-winged swallows, and so completely won the trust of that bit of living joy, the bluebird, that he can remove the roof of the house he provides for it and look directly into its nest without disturbing the mother bird brooding there.

### The Sanctuary

Jack Miner's 200-acre farm is kept as true to nature as the hands of a great naturalist can make it. Every protective accommodation is offered these wild fowl during their recess in the long flight across the continent.

One of the tricks of this great-hearted man was to fill his farm with all kinds of growing plants and shrubs. Great bunches of standing flax here and there in the fields scattered amongst quantities of wild seed-bearing weeds and shrubs; a 10-acre forest of Scotch pine; a thorny thicket fully 20 feet wide surrounding what Jack calls the "Plains of Peace," which is simply a protective enclosure for the birds against night prowlers such as cats, owls snakes, and other things. Ponds on each side of this enclosure and another further on, all fed by pipes leading from a spring of pure fresh water and each enclosed with tall shrubs and plants. Bird houses are scattered along the mulberry grove, the

grape arbor, and the rose trellises, the latter planted by Jack and Mrs. Miner, and a glorious sight when in bloom. These things ensure food and shelter, in fact life, to the helpless creatures of the air during their short stopover.

### An Outstanding Character

In 1923 he toured Manitoba and touched one or two Saskatchewan points lecturing, not for personal gain, but in the interests of the Manitoba Boy's Work Board. The Regina Review pays him a worthy tribute, and at the same time describes his personality when it says: "It is seldom we meet with one who is so sincerely human, possessing such a vast amount of love for his fellow creature, especially other boys. For though his hair is white, he still likes to consider himself just a boy. A little older than the rest of the gang, it is true, and a little further along the road of life, but still in possession of boyish hopes and sympathies. Jack Miner inspires one to forget man-made bounds, to have greater faith in the other fellow, to be more thoughtful of him and give him the helping hand and the cheery word."

There are many interesting stories connected with the leg bands which are placed on the birds—"Winged Missionary Messengers"—Uncle Jack calls them, but those who are particularly interested in Jack Miner's life work will no doubt get an opportunity to hear it first hand in the near future. Though uneducated according to modern standards, the uncouth or rough is entirely lacking in his personal appearance and manner. His English is good and other details are forgotten as he stands, true, clean, wholesome, and unaffected before an audience. This man has a wealth of education and a personality beside which material wealth, and social distinction fade away.

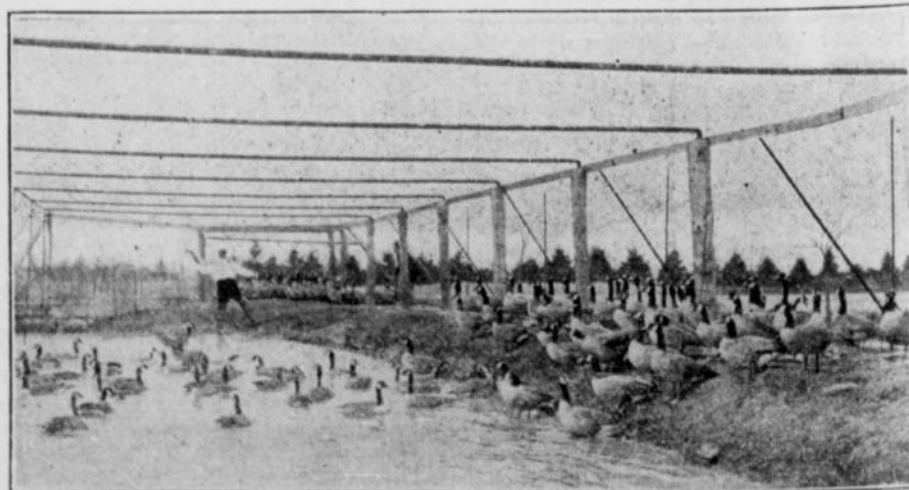
### His Greatest Feat

The story of how the wild swans were brought to Kingsville has been published in one or two of the best magazines on the continent. It will probably long remain the most interesting bird story on record. The following account was obtained from a booklet written by Margaret Wade:

"Of the wild native swans there were originally two species, the trumpeter swan and the whistling swan. Of these, the first-named, which is about one-third the larger of the two, nested in what is now a densely populated section of the country and have almost become extinct. Fifty would cover all that have been seen in recent years. Of the Whistling Swan it was supposed there might be as many as 400 in existence, for small flocks would be seen upon occasion during the spring migrating season.

"Unfortunately for their survival, it seemed their custom to cross the Great Lakes at the foot of Lake Erie, and many times numbers of these rare creatures have been known to perish in and about Niagara Falls. The explanation of this is that at the very early spring season there are only certain

Continued on Page 17



How 200 geese were caught, tagged and liberated on Jack Miner's sanctuary in one day. A bunch are being driven into the catching-pen at the end. The trap-door can be seen hanging above, ready to fall.



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The Science Courses, leading to a University Degree, open October 13. Splendid accommodation in residence for 400.

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## Keystone of Mixed Farming

The Guide is indebted to Frank M. Baker, of the Packers' Association, for the following bit of gossip about sweet clover:

"John Strachan was in here today and told me some remarkable things about the carrying capacity of a field of sweet clover. He has a 52-acre field that was broken 44 years ago and cropped ever since, and recently sowed to sweet clover.

"This spring they turned in 26 head of cattle, 11 horses and 67 sheep. They ran there until haying when the cattle were out for six days while the boys put up 47 loads of hay off the field. Then 52 cattle were turned in with the sheep and horses again and left till threshing. For five days there were 186 sheep on it as well. Now they are all on the stubble. At the present time they have on the farm the following stock: 102 cattle, 186 sheep, 72 pigs and two sows yet to farrow. In addition to this they have raised this year 18 goslings, 46 turkeys, 35 ducks and about 150 chickens. That is what you might call a mixed (heavy on the mixed) farm."

## Take-All Present in Sask.

An extensive survey made this year by the Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology, Saskatoon, discovered the disease take-all of wheat in many wheat fields in north-eastern Saskatchewan. The disease varied in severity, many fields being free or showing only a trace, and others showing 10 to 50 per cent. of diseased plants. It was also found in wheat fields not far from Edmonton, and has recently been reported from northern Manitoba. As far as is known at present, the take-all disease is confined to the park country, only traces being found in the prairie regions.

The disease is caused by a fungus which attacks only the underground parts of grasses and wheat. The young plants may be killed or the injury to the roots or base of the stem cause the plants to be stunted. The disease is most easily noticed at the time the healthy wheat plants begin to ripen. It usually occurs in spots, where the plants are much stunted and of a pale white color, while the healthy plants are green. The heads are small and the kernels are absent or much shrivelled. As many of the wheat seedlings have been killed in the early stage, the wheat is thin in the diseased spots. There may be many of these spots in a field. The diseased wheat is easily pulled out, as the roots and base of the stem is decayed. The lower part of the stem at or just below the surface of the ground is dark or black in color. This dark color is usually best seen by pulling away the sheath. Sometimes small dark spore cases may be seen attached to the sheaths or roots.

While the disease is serious, there is no need for alarm. From all the evidence obtained, it seems the disease is present on native grasses, and when the land is broken it passes to wheat through the soil. There is no spread from plant to plant in the air, as in the case of rust. Infection takes place only through the soil, so that the spread from field to field, except by soil or stubble transfer, is not probable.

From the work done in Australia and observations in Saskatchewan, the following suggestions for the prevention of the disease are made: (1) Burn the stubble on the diseased spots; placing some dry straw on the spots would help in this. The burning destroys the mycelium and spores on the stubble at the surface of the ground. (2) Avoid grasses in rotation in diseased fields; they harbor the disease in their roots. (3) Summer-fallow will probably lessen the disease, but grasses must not be allowed to grow in the summerfallow. (4) Use resistant crops such as oats, flax, potatoes and sunflowers in rotation. Rye and barley are attacked, but not so severely as wheat. Such measures, if carefully followed, will lessen the disease and probably cause it to disappear or become of little importance. (Specimens from diseased spots may be sent to the Dominion Laboratory of

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Comparison of the position in which his family would find themselves on his death with the present comfort in which he maintained them, led George Adamson to the inevitable decision of a wise and loving father.

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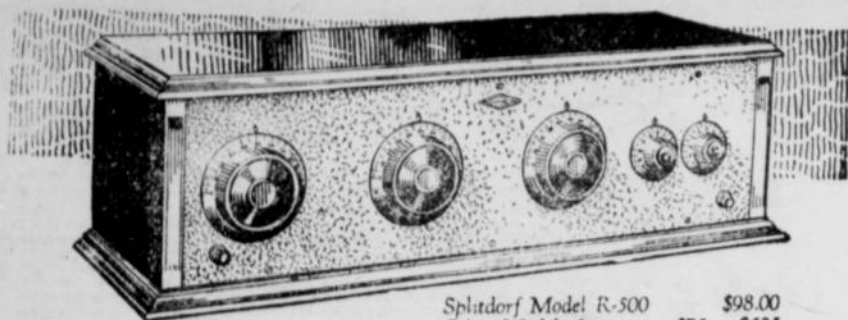
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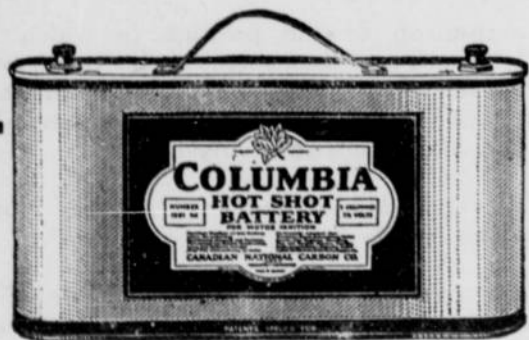
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## Dry Batteries

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Plant Pathology at Saskatoon for determination).—W. P. Fraser.

### Potato Marketing

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is placing the facilities of the Co-operation and Markets Branch at the disposal of farmers and potato growers who will shortly be looking for buyers for their surplus potatoes.

The department adopts two plans to assist growers. Plan number one provides for the collection of names and addresses of all growers who have potatoes for sale, lists being compiled weekly and distributed throughout the trade. During the past this has been found a most satisfactory means of placing buyer and seller in touch with each other.

Under plan number two, all offerings of potatoes are listed in a weekly bulletin issued by the branch. Growers should list their offerings early with the branch and take advantage of the service provided. Full particulars should be mailed to Markets Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Regina. Quantity available, variety, likely grade and the possibility of making up one or more car lots co-operatively, as well as nearest railway station, should be included in the information sent in.

Copies of the Root Vegetables Act, giving details of the different potato grades, may be obtained from the Fruit and Vegetable Inspector, Post Office Building, Regina.

### Heavy Lambs

The sheep business is on the up grade in Canada. One of the important reasons for this is the improved quality of the lambs coming to market. This means that the packer and butcher are able to offer consumers an appetising and suitable cut of meat that makes them come back for more. The result is reflected in the splendid prices farmers are receiving for their lamb crop. If we continue to improve the quality and cater to the wishes of the consumer there is room for a vast increase in production in the sheep industry.

But to do this we must study to meet the consumer's demand. Both the

home and export markets want a lamb dressing not more than 35 to 40 pounds. It must be well finished. An unfinished lamb within these weights is worse than a heavy lamb.

This means that we must use breeds or crosses of breeds that will produce a finished lamb at from 75 to 85 pounds at the market, or not more than 90 pounds at the farm. Lambs beyond these weights are at a discount because the consumer does not want them.

During the fall many heavy lambs are marketed because farmers are in the habit of selling all their lambs at one time. Some of the early or fast growing lambs are too heavy before the flock is sold. By this practice farmers are losing money. Packers buy the heavy lambs at a discount because they must sell them for less than for choice. Then, too, the early fall market is usually better than when the rush is on. It is most important that the flocks should be picked over and all lambs sold as soon as ready.

In making an appeal to farmers, lamb buyers have no object to serve save to help develop the market for lambs. If the consumer would take heavy lambs as readily as choice there would be no object in this appeal.

Three things are necessary—Breed lambs that will finish at from 80 to 90 pounds at the farm; feed them so as to have them finished at these weights; send all finished lambs to market as soon as they have obtained these weights.

### Lacombe Sheep Sale and Show

Following last year's successful sheep sale it has been decided to hold a combined judging demonstration, show and sale at Lacombe, on Wednesday, October 7. In the forenoon a demonstration will be given on how to judge and select breeding rams and ewes, tell ages, etc., and a show will be held of rams, ewes and lambs entered in the sale. The sheep will be sold in the afternoon. Farmers wishing to buy sheep, and farmers having sheep for sale should write the secretary, Jesse Fraser, Lacombe, Alberta, for further announcements. A good demand is assured for all the sheep offered for sale, particularly rams.

## Preparing Bees for Winter

By L. T. Floyd, M.A.C. Extension Service

SEPTEMBER and early October are important months in the beekeeper's year, it is then that he prepares for winter.

In September changes take place rapidly in the bee colony. The queen slackens in her egg laying, and if failing the bees may supersede her. Many queens are changed in the colonies at this time of year, and the beekeeper unless he is opening them often has no opportunity to note.

When queens are superseded earlier in the season, the bees generally swarm, but in September they do not make nearly so many queen cells when superseding and the first queen hatching will destroy the other queen cells, and they are not likely to swarm. It is important that a good queen be present in the hive during September and October, as it is the bees that hatch in these months that live through the winter and start off the new colony in the spring. The bees generally attend to this themselves, but an expert beekeeper can assist them considerably, as even the plans of the bees sometimes miscarry. Unless the beekeeper feels that he understands the situation fully he had better not waste his money in purchasing queens that may be inferior to the queen already in the hive.

Sometimes in this month the beekeeper opens his hives, and cannot find eggs or brood, and takes it for granted that the colony is queenless, while a young queen may be present and has not yet started laying. These young queens are not much larger than a worker and are hard to locate, but are worth much more than a queen that has spent several days in the mail.

In September the operator sees to it that all the surplus honey is removed and extracted. The combs, if returned to the bees in the supers, should only be left with them long enough for the bees

to clean them out. To force the bees to clean them up the combs should be spaced well apart in the supers and removed as soon as licked off. They should not be exposed for the bees to lick off outside the hives, unless the operator is sure that there is no disease present in the yard. Every effort must now be made to crowd the bees down into a single hive body and see that they have enough stores to put them through the winter.

If full combs of sealed honey are available four or six of these should be placed on the outside of the lower hive or broodnest, two or three on each side and the balance made up with sugar syrup. Each eight-frame hive should weigh at least 60 pounds, and the 10-frame hives 75 pounds. Do not guess at it; get a set of scales and weigh them. See to it that all feeding is completed while the bees are still able to fly freely; if left until the middle of October it will be too cold and they will not leave the cluster to take the syrup.


### The Syrup Formula

The syrup should be made of the best grade of granulated sugar, two parts of sugar to one of water, thoroughly dissolved and fed as quickly as possible. It is claimed that a spoonful of Tartaric acid to every 20 pounds of syrup will help the bees to invert it and will help to keep it from granulating hard in the combs.

Bees will winter better on sugar syrup than a poor grade of honey, but in Western Canada there is a danger of it granulating. However, there is also a danger of the honey granulating, so that this risk is no greater when syrup is fed.

About 12 colonies in every hundred are lost each winter from starvation alone. This is a very conservative estimate, so see to it that the bees are sup-





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plied plenty to put them through. A few combs of honey saved over winter and kept in a warm dry place will be splendid to give to needy colonies in the spring.

While the colonies are being prepared for winter the entrances should be narrowed or the bees may get the robbing habit.

All feeding should be done in the evening after the colonies have stopped flying. The feeding of sugar syrup greatly excites them, but if given at night they will be quiet again before it is time to fly next day. It is useless to waste syrup on weak colonies; they should cover at least six or seven combs. If not up to that strength unite them with a newspaper until they make strong clusters. Simply place the hive body containing the colony to be united over the top of the one to which it is to be united to, as a super with a single thickness of newspaper between; punch two or three small holes in the paper, the bees will do the rest. They will be well united in four or five days, when the bees can be shaken from the combs of the upper one and if these contain brood it can be given to the united colony in the lower hive.

If there is any disease in the yard it will not pay to winter them; kill the bees and extract the honey which will be alright for human food. Melt up the combs into wax and burn the frames, or if it is not too much work the frames can be boiled for half an hour in an agricultural boiler with enough lye in the water to cut the wax from the frames, when they can be used again quite safely. Package bees can be purchased so easily in the spring that it will not pay to waste time with diseased bees.

The honey saved in wintering will pretty nearly pay for the bees, and the wax when made up will furnish the foundation required to start over again. Good colonies of bees are worth from \$15 to \$20 in the spring, a few pounds of syrup and a very little preparation may save you several colonies that otherwise would be lost.

A stitch in time sometimes saves nine.

#### Bulbs for Winter Cheer

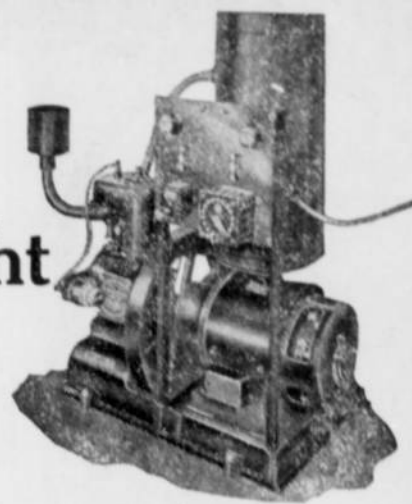
How long the winter months stretch ahead of us when fall comes and the flowers in the gardens wither and die. House plants provide growing beauty for many of us, but sometimes we haven't room for them, our houses are not warm enough or we haven't a "start" to cheer the winter months. Almost anyone, however, can have a continuous show of blooms all winter if they plant some bulbs. These are not expensive, and if a start is made by buying a few each fall and keeping over the old ones to re-plant, one soon has quite a few. Narcissi, or daffodils and hyacinths are the most satisfactory bulbs to choose. Narcissus and daffodil are really only different names for the same flower, which includes all the different sorts, but usually we term as daffodils all those flowers with the long trumpet, and as narcissus those with the very short trumpet or cup, except the all-yellow ones, which are usually called jonquils.

For a start I would recommend half-a-dozen each of daffodils, narcissi and hyacinths. This will give you a variety of blooms from the latter part of December until February, and you should be able to get the bulbs for about \$1.00 or less if inexpensive varieties are chosen. Van Sion daffodils and Pheasant's Eye narcissi are among my favorites as they are easily grown, sure-blooming and both are very fragrant. The paper-white narcissus is a good one also and grows very quickly. The hyacinths usually are bought by the single bulb, so one can choose a variety of them.

The bulbs may be planted in dirt or in pebbles and water. The paper-white narcissus does especially well in water, but I prefer dirt for the rest. Plant about half your bulbs the early part of October and the rest the latter part. Put them down cellar until a tiny shoot appears, then bring them up, one or two at a time about 10 days apart. This will give you succession of bloom. The hyacinths all take a longer time than the narcissi.

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**My New FREE BOOK**

## Fragrant Peonies 10 Hardy, Heavy Blooming, 10 Long-Stemmed Varieties 10 FOR OCTOBER PLANTING

When The Guide offered Peonies for distribution last winter and spring, great interest was shown among our readers. For this reason The Guide last spring placed an order for 1,000 Peony roots with one of the largest and most reliable growers in Holland. These Peony roots should reach Winnipeg about the first of October, and be ready for mailing immediately. The Guide selected only **fragrant, vigorous, heavy blooming, long-stemmed varieties**. The names are as given below. (See page 13 in issue of August 26 for planting instructions):

**Felix Crousse**—Brilliant red, free bloomer.  
**Festiva Maxima**—Pure white centre, flecked with crimson.  
**Mme. Emile Lemoine**—Large delicate pink.  
**Marie Lemoine**—Large, beautiful creamy white.  
**Edulis Superba**—Brilliant pink, with violet shade.  
**Madame Calot**—Pinkish white, tinted with flesh color.  
**Monsieur Jules Elie**—Immense flower, glossy pink.  
**Eugene Verdier**—Soft flesh rose.  
**Jeanne d'Arc**—Guards and centre soft pink, collar creamy white, shaded with sulphur.  
**Couronne d'Or**—Beautiful white, yellow reflection.

The Guide will send one Peony root of any of the above-named varieties to any person who will collect a new subscription for The Guide, at \$1.00 per year, from any farm home in the prairie provinces where there is not now a Guide subscriber. Send the \$1.00 and the name of the new subscriber, and the Peony root will be sent **FREE** and **POSTPAID** as a reward for your trouble. Any number of roots may be earned in this way.

OR, we shall give every present Guide subscriber an opportunity to purchase these beautiful Peony roots at very special bargain prices. Send \$1.00 to pay for an additional year's subscription to The Guide and you may have any one of these roots for 45 cents, postpaid; any two for 80 cents, postpaid. Thus, if a present subscriber wants one Peony root he or she will send \$1.45 to pay for one year's subscription and the Peony root, or \$1.80 for one year's subscription and two Peony roots. If any varieties are exhausted we shall substitute one of the other varieties. All are equally good. Early orders will be sure of their own choice.

Address all correspondence to:  
**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA**

When the bloom fades cut it off but leave the plant until the tops of the leaves turn yellow, then cut off the leaves about an inch above the bulb and leave till it all dries. Then take

up the bulb and store for the summer in a cool, dry place.

When you plant them, and while they are growing, keep just damp, not wet.—**Roberta Byrnes Gray.**

**Read the Classified Section  
Page 21 for Bargains**



## CHICKADEE

YEAST FOOD  
for POULTRY

Rich in Vitamins  
Makes Poultry  
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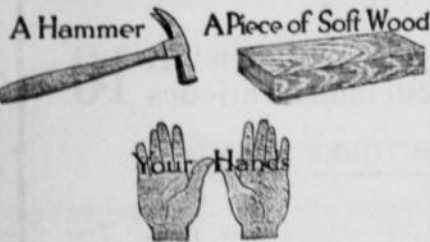
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## How Will Your Xmas Birds Grade?

Even though coarse grains are relatively high in price, the poultryman who will make the most of this year's operations will be the one who puts the necessary finish on before sending his birds to the holiday market

By Prof. M. C. Herner

ONE cannot too strongly emphasize the great need and importance of fattening chickens and turkeys before they are sold. We have had an opportunity the last few weeks of looking over a good many thousand head of chickens and turkeys as they came in from the farms and we are safe in saying that so far this year the quality has not been so good as in previous years. Our farmers are losing thousands of dollars right now by neglecting to fatten before they sell. A few pounds of feed will make a wonderful difference in any carcass, and now that we are almost in the midst of the marketing season we would like to see the 1925 crop put on the market in as good shape as possible.

With the chicken crop things are probably not quite so bad as with turkeys, due to the fact that a number of concerns are making a practice of buying chickens and fattening them on their own plants before they kill them for market. Not so with turkeys. It is almost impossible to fatten turkeys once they are placed under strange surroundings. They generally do not adapt themselves to new conditions like chickens will, but instead they worry, mope, or pine away. Some may do all right, but the great majority will not take kindly to any attempt at special feeding to fatten them. This means that practically all the turkeys sold in poor condition must also go to the consumer in poor condition.

The general run of turkeys for the Thanksgiving trade was anything but good. We have never seen as mixed and poor a lot of dressed turkeys as there were this year. And even since then there has not been the improvement that should follow the first few weeks of snow and winter weather. Dealers frankly state that the turkey crop so far has been a keen disappointment, both as to size of birds and as to finish. The latter is, however, the factor which counts for most with the trade. A few days ago we were called in to look over a shipment of dressed turkeys that were condemned by the inspector. These birds (there must have been 20 of them) were large and well developed, but only lacked the finish. They should have sold over the counter at 32 to 35 cents, and would have, too, if they had been fattened. As it was they were condemned as being unfit for food because they were spoiled, due to being packed while still warm. It is instances like this that make us feel that there is a great deal of work to be done yet in the way of trying to educate the producers how to fatten,

and how to prepare poultry for market. Had they been fattened first the chances are that more care would have been taken in cooling and packing them.

At the same time as we looked over these turkeys we were also asked to look over a few hundred dressed chickens. In the face of what has been done in instruction work in fattening and preparing chickens for market we had to admit that the task seemed almost beyond us. Were it not for the fact that we see so many other lots from time to time that show they have been fattened and show that whoever did the work realized that fattening alone did not finish the job, but that they had to be prepared and packed properly as well; we say were it not for these others the task would almost seem hopeless. By way of showing that some improvement is taking place we were delighted to see a lot of ducks consisting of a few hundred sent in from a non-English speaking district, which were the best lot of ducks we have ever seen anywhere.

We are simply citing these instances in the hope of pointing out where we believe many are falling down today. In an earlier issue of this paper we emphasized the need for and the way to fatten turkeys. We stayed entirely with the simple home-made methods, and the simplest ways of handling them, realizing that the need of today is not how to spend more, but how to get more for the same expense and the same effort. We believe what was said regarding turkey fattening will hold good to a large extent for chicken fattening as well.

We realize there is a shortage of good grain this year and we know, too, that feed is high. But even so, is there not a point or a place where we can feel that it is good business to take a 10-pound turkey and feed two cents a pound grain to him and make him a 11 or 12-pound bird, that will sell at five to eight cents a pound more than if we had just sold him out of the barnyard? Or take a four or five-pound rooster and put an extra pound or pound and a half on him, then sell him instead of just picking him up and selling him as he is. The next three weeks are the ones that count in the season's poultry work. Prices this year are good and the good stuff does not need to go begging for a price either. Whether or not we make as much on our poultry depends altogether on what we do with these turkeys and young roosters that are out in the barnyard and the chicken house now. In the

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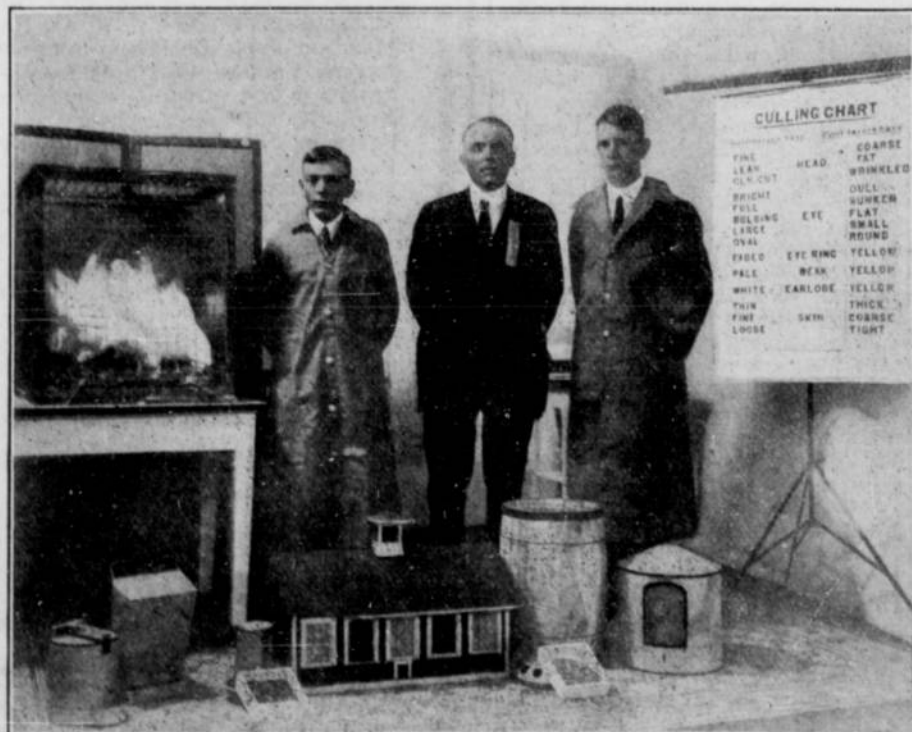
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Absorbine and Absorbine Jr., are made in Canada.

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**J. LAWSON, MEETING CREEK, ALTA.**



The Russell demonstration team, winners in the Manitoba provincial contest  
Left to right—Lawrence Skeoch, Rev. F. C. Middleton, Heddrick Peddie

See page 21 for the place  
where 75,000 readers  
Buy, Sell and Exchange



# JACK MINER LECTURES

Touring Manitoba as the guest of the Manitoba Boys' Work Board

SCHEDULE OF DATES			
Emerson .....	Sept. 25	Deloraine .....	Oct. 12
Stonewall .....	" 26	Manitou .....	" 13
Winnipeg .....	" 28-29	Morden .....	" 13
Brandon .....	" 30	Crystal City .....	" 14
Neepawa .....	Oct. 1	Pilot Mound .....	" 14
Dauphin .....	" 2	Roland .....	" 15
Swan River .....	" 5	Carman .....	" 15
Macgregor .....	" 6	Cypress River .....	" 16
Portage .....	" 6	Baldur .....	" 16
Russell .....	" 7	Ft. Frances .....	" 19
Minota .....	" 8	Ft. William .....	Oct. 1
Hamiota .....	" 8	Port Arthur .....	20 & 21
Virden .....	" 9		

Lectures, with moving pictures, will be given afternoon and evening of each date.

Where two places are scheduled for the same date, Jack Miner will lecture at the first named in the afternoon and the latter in the evening.

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Face Was Disfigured.  
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"Some time ago I was bothered with eczema which broke out on my face in a rash. I took no notice of it at first until the trouble began to spread and the irritation caused me to scratch. My face was disfigured and the trouble lasted about three months.

"I tried different remedies but none seemed to do any good. I heard about Cuticura Soap and Ointment and purchased some, and after using three cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment I was completely healed." (Signed) Miss Gladys Pahl, 353-31st St., N. Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 29, 1924.

Use Cuticura to clear your skin.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

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WATERLOO, ONTARIO 856

granary is a lot of grain which, plus a little work, will change these turkeys and chickens from second class birds to first class stock.

We trust we have passed or are passing away from the old idea that the dealer and the middleman will do what he likes with us. There are, we know, dealers whose reputation is not what it should be, but these should not keep us from attempting at least to put up a better class of poultry product. Most of the reputable dealers today know what good poultry looks like, and have to pay the price in competition to get it. There always is and always will be shrinkage between the weight you ship out and that which the dealer checks in. These may run all the way from three pounds shrinkage in 100 pounds, to as high as 13 or 14 pounds out of a hundred. The shrinkage will depend on when the birds have been fed and how long they lie around before they are weighed.

As to quality, there is a great difference of opinion, in live poultry at least. Not so in dressed poultry, because we can see exactly what we've got. In live poultry we find that in too many instances we take it for granted that because a chicken is heavy it must be a No. 1 bird. In many cases the bone or the frame work alone may make the weight, with but very little in the way of meat and finish on the bird. We believe there is always more dissatisfaction when poultry is sold alive than when it is sold dressed, due to the fact that too often we don't know what we have until the feathers are off. The shrinkage is greater in live poultry too, which is another point which may cause dissatisfaction.

We are pointing out these things as we have come across them the last few days in the hope that some definite results may be seen on some of the poultry that goes on the market for the Christmas trade. We know there are farmers in our prairie provinces today who can and are putting up a poultry product second to none. But it is those who are indifferent who retard and hold back the progress we should otherwise make. A poor quality product, the result of inexperience, holds promise for more progress and greater improvement than indifference.

## The Conservative Policies

Continued from Page 7

had been asked what he would do, "I will stop," he said, "these new capital investments with a strong hand the first month I am in power. There will be no more Scribe Hotels. There will be no more skyscrapers on Yonge Street, there will be no more extravagant golf courses and radio systems here, there and everywhere; there will be a determined effort to get the last dollar out of the property we have, and not keep adding blindly to our obligations and our troubles."

The present government, Mr. Meighen said, "supplied Sir Henry Thornton with a board composed mostly of discarded and undiscarded politicians, having forced out of office a board of experience, not one member of whom had taken part in public life. It would be difficult for any man to succeed under such conditions as these."

### The Conservative Policies

What the country needs, Mr. Meighen said, was not talk but a basic, underlying policy which would stop the retrogression of the last few years and stimulate expansion. That policy, he said, was laid down in a resolution which he had put before parliament at the last session and which read as follows:

"That in the opinion of this House, to meet the situation which has resulted from a strengthening in late years of the protective system the world over, particularly in the United States; to give new life to industry and productive enterprise; to preserve and enlarge the Canadian market for Canadian farm products; to stimulate the development of Canadian resources by the Canadian people and thus create employment for our workers; to increase the traffic of our railways, by

which alone an all-round reduction of freight rates can be secured; and, as well, to provide added revenue and thus bring about a reduction of internal taxation, this Dominion requires an immediate revision of the Canadian tariff on a definitely and consistently protective basis.

"That such revision should apply to natural products such as farm products, fish and coal with no less thoroughness than to manufactured goods.

"That to the same end steps should be taken to conserve for Canadian development our essential and irreplaceable resources in material and power.

"That while every effort should be directed toward the establishment of a system of preference for preference within the Empire no preference should be given at the expense of the Canadian worker, and all preference should be conditional on the use of Canadian ports.

"That a tariff commission should be appointed representative of the three great classes of Canadian industry, agriculture, manufacturing and labor and be entrusted with the duty of studying Canadian tariff problems in their every bearing, and of making from time to time such recommendations to the government as it deems in the general public interest, with the reasons therefor, and with power also, where it finds unfair advantage is being taken of protective duties, of making recommendations to be given effect by the government for removing or reducing tariff schedules or imposing special excise taxes upon products in respect of which such advantage is taken, and that its reports, findings, recommendations and reasons therefor be given to the public.

"That to enable the products of the western and maritime provinces to reach more readily the markets so developed the special transportation burdens borne by these provinces should be shared by the whole Dominion, either by contribution to long haul freight costs or by assistance in some other form."

### Tariff Vital to Canada

Continuing, Mr. Meighen said:

"If this resolution is not the right policy for Canada the Conservative party should not be in power. If it is the right policy for Canada, there is one party and one party alone which can give it effect, and that is the party of MacDonald, the party of Cartier, the party of Thompson. We have trifled for years with theories and fads. While 65 other countries of the world have been raising their tariff, Canada, under Mr. King, has been reducing; while the United States of America multiplied its tariff nearly 50 per cent. Mr. King in Canada nibbled piece by piece from ours, and discouraged every industry in the country by threatening to nibble more. Not a single country in the world requires a tariff so vitally as does this Dominion. Competing as we do chiefly with the United States we have no chance in the race whatever, while they pursue unswervingly their strong, traditional protective policy, if we alongside them waver timidly under the wand of low tariff, home tariff, common sense tariff and all the other meaningless labels under which these debilitating nostrums are paraded. We know now, after bitter experience, that the only thing for us to do is to get up and stand on our feet, adopt the methods which have brought the United States where they are today, stand by those methods year in and year out, hold our irreplaceable raw materials in our country and get the value of them for the people of Canada, make our own wares, employ our own people, use our own water powers, fill up the cars on our own lines of railway, turn our traffic through our own ports, rely upon ourselves, our resources, our talents, our courage, and if we do the progress of Canada in the next 20 years will be the marvel of the industrial world."

### Tariff for Farmers

The tariff policy of the government, Mr. Meighen said, had not reduced prices, but it had contracted the Canadian market, impaired confidence in

## One Man, Alone, Pulls Big Stumps Easy!

**No Horses or Help Needed**  
Clear idle stump land in spare time—without help or horses. Grow bigger, better crops on that rich, virgin soil! Increase farm value! Make big profits every year.

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An instructive book has been published by Dr. A. S. McCleary, the noted rectal specialist of Excelsior Springs, Mo. This book tells how sufferers from Piles can be quickly and easily cured without the use of knife, scissors, "hot" iron, electricity or any other cutting or burning method, without confinement to bed and no hospital bills to pay. The method has been a success for twenty-six years and in more than nine thousand cases. The book is sent postpaid free to persons afflicted with piles or other rectal troubles who clip this item and mail it with name and address to Dr. McCleary, 553 St. Louis Ave., Excelsior Springs, Mo.



The purest tea cannot be bulk tea in open chests exposed to the mixed odors of a grocery store, but the kind that comes in airtight packets fresh from the plantation, that is Blue Ribbon Tea <sup>2</sup>



## What the representative discovered in the seedbox

### Cheap seed and cheap oil raise the same kind of crops

Some time ago, the Agricultural Representative in a certain district visited one of his farmers during the sowing season, and found him using seed costing \$9.00 a bushel, although the market price of good seed was \$12.00. A sample of the so-called cheap seed was taken from the seedbox and sent to the agricultural college.

The test disclosed that the "bargain-counter" seeds contained twenty-one different kinds of weed seeds and 35.5% of dead crop seeds. Seed that supposedly cost \$9.00 a bushel actually was costing that farmer \$16.43, not to mention the crop damage from weeds.

Agricultural representatives do not come around to test the quality of the oil that goes into automobiles, trucks and tractors. If they did, there would be even more thousands of farmers using Mobiloil and getting a full yield of power and steady engine performance, and a lean crop of repair bills and "lay-ups."

Cheap oil has its "weeds"—its quick-forming carbon and "sludge," its lack of qualities that give an oil the character and ability to stand up and prevent rapid wear under heavy

service. Cheap oil seldom means cheap lubrication. Its cheapness disappears as soon as it gets into the crankcase. It may cost less by the quart than Mobiloil does, but it does not have such a low cost per mile. It nearly always uses up faster, and it means quicker and more frequent break-downs.

Avoid "weed" lubrication by getting your oils from a reliable source. Don't accept the miscellaneous oils that are offered around from door to door, sometimes apparently a few cents cheaper but coming from goodness knows where.

"Certified" lubrication is easy to secure. Near your home you will find a responsible Mobiloil dealer who does business year after year at the same place and with the same people. He gives advisory lubrication service, and keeps his customers through his reliability. On his walls he has the Gargyle Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations, which specifies the correct grade of oil for every make and model of motor.

In offering Mobiloil and the Chart, this dealer is offering you the product of a company which has specialized in lubrication for over 59 years and whose Board of Engineers is the World's recognized authority on scientific lubrication.



Let this sign guide you to "certified" oil

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED  
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### MAKE THIS CHART YOUR GUIDE

THE correct grades of Gargyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars and motor trucks are specified below.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1925		1924		1923		1922	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Auburn 6-61	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Autocat	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Buick	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cadillac	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Casa	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chalmers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Clauder	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet 6-61	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chrysler	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cleveland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cole	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cunningham	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Davis	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Diamond T	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Dort	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Dorris 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Duesenberg	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Durand 4	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Elcar 4	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Federal Knight	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" X-2	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Ford	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Four Wheel Drive	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Franklin	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
G. M. C.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Gardner (11-12)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Gardner	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Graham Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Gray	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
H. C. S.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Haynes 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hudson Super Six	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jewett	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jordan 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Kissel	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Com'l)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Lafayette	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Lexington Concord	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Lincoln	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Locomobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
McFarlan	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Mack (Com'l)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Marmion	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Maxwell	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Com'l)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Mercer	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Moon	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Mitchell	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Nash	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Com'l Quad)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Nat'l (Ind.) 6-31	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 6-51	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile 4	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Paige (Cont. Eng.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Com'l)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Peerless 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Pierce Arrow	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Premier	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
R & V Knight	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Republic (14 ton)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (11-12 ton)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (11-12 ton)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Rickenbacker 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Rolls Royce	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Stat	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Stearns Knight	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Stearns	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Studebaker	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Stutz 4	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Vellie (Cont. Eng.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Hercules)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Eng.) (2 ton)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Westcott D-48	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
White 15 & 20	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Wills St. Claire	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Willye-Knight 4	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Winton	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc

TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL:  
For their correct lubrication, use Gargyle Mobiloil "C," "CC" or Mobilolubricant as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.

### TRACTOR LUBRICATION:

The correct engine lubricant for the FORDSON TRACTOR is Gargyle Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Gargyle Mobiloil "A" in winter. The correct oil for all other tractors is specified in our Chart. Ask for it at our stations and dealers.

Canada, and had driven people out of the country. The people of Canada want their children kept in the country, and they want the exiles brought back, and they do not want the spending of millions of dollars in a vain struggle to get Europeans or any others to fill the places left vacant by the sons and daughters of Canadian homes. The farmers of Canada, he said, could never prosper except by the growth of villages and towns. "The first tariff I would raise in this country," he said, "would be the farm produce tariff, and I would give the farmers of our country the same hold on the market of this Dominion that the American farmer has on the market of the United States. When 200,000 people leave Canada, about \$100,000,000 worth of market is lost to the farmer producers of Canada." The Australian treaty, he continued, had dealt a cruel blow to Canadian agriculture. By it Australia kept in effect an utterly prohibitive tariff against Canadian farm products, while the market of Canada had been opened to the agricultural products of Australia. In the whole scope of the treaty there was nothing but injury for the Canadian farmer.

### Concessions for the West

He had been told, Mr. Meighen continued, that the West was against protection. "If the West is against protection, who is responsible? Mr. King, and those like him are responsible, for in order to get votes they have preached for decades to our western population that our farmers were oppressed by a protective system. I know something of Western Canada. For many years I have sought to convince the people there that this Dominion as a dominion, could live and have its being by a protective system and no other system, and I believe today the farmers realize they have accepted at far too high a value all this propaganda of Liberal and Progressive orators on the subject of the tariff. The West itself feels that the larger industrial portions of our country have much more to gain by a protective policy than they, and I believe the West is right in asking that some special concessions be made in order that they may receive a more equitable distribution of the advantages of the general policy of the country. The maritime provinces ask for special concessions too, and the maritime provinces, in my judgment, are absolutely right in their demand that their peculiar position in this Confederation be recognized. It is the proposal of the Conservative party that we pin our faith to a self-reliant and unmistakable protective policy on behalf of the whole country, put into effect a Canada-first policy in every sphere of our agricultural and commercial life, and we propose as well that the entire Dominion shall bear a share of the transportation of eastern and western products over the long distances which divide us now. On these principles and these alone can prosperity or even the integrity of this Dominion be assured.

### The Path of Unity

"We propose in that way to bring the maritimes closer industrially to Ontario and Quebec, and we intend to bring the western provinces closer to the East. With industry stimulated, production revived, commerce restored, railway revenues improved, the Dominion will be well able, and the Dominion will be ready to help the provinces farther removed and make all feel that the burden of one is the burden of the whole, that the success of one is the success of the whole, that the Dominion is not and should never be a series of disconnected and rival sections, but a great united nation.

"On these principles and these alone can the prosperity or even the integrity of this Dominion be ensured. Before the first quarter of this century is through the inefficient and helpless group of men who are known still as the government of our country will receive their farewell at the hands of the electors, and Canada will again be launched on the path which leads to unity, to concord and to progress."



## Jack Miner's Bird Sanctuary

Continued from Page 10

areas of open water and the Niagara River, due to its exceedingly swift current, is one of them. The swans, in supposed safety, drop into this water for a rest, usually about three miles above the falls, and weary from flight tuck their beaks under their wings for a sleep. Before they become aware of their danger, or after exhausting their strength in trying to rise out of the water against the current, they are carried over the falls. Mr. (Red) Hill who helped Jack Miner in his plan to preserve this beautiful species of bird, and a man famed for his knowledge of the Niagara River, had often watched this tragedy of the swans going to their doom. He says if the swans would fly with the current they might succeed in getting away, but because it is necessary for them to make a downward stroke with their wings in rising, they are buffeted by the turbulent waters until exhausted. Even some of those that do get away become confused by the dense fogs so common about the falls and return to the same water. Hundreds of waterfowl—not swans alone, but wild geese and ducks too—are carried away in this manner. Some are dashed to death, others are so stunned that they float head down and unless lifted out they drown, but a few manage to get out on the ice bridge which forms over the river below the falls. Even these are so confused with the 180-foot walls of rock on either side, the roaring falls behind and the great steel bridge above, that they squat there helpless upon the ice, are slowly covered by the freezing spray and so perish.

For some years, knowing that the swans feed with the wild geese, Jack Miner had been hopeful that they would learn to come to Kingsville and find rest, food and safety. Naturally if he could secure a few swans, from the ice bridge and teach them the security of the sanctuary, others would be more likely to come there, and that is just what he did. The capture of six swans by Mr. Hill, and the race between the local police and the permit, secured as a result of a special trip to Ottawa, forms a part of a very interesting story.

But here is the amazing result of this experiment. Last year only two swans were seen in the Niagara district while up at Kingsville, a flock estimated at 2,000, followed the arrival of the wild geese by about two weeks. They remained there along the north shore of Lake Erie, feeding unafraid and rewarding thousands of interested visitors with the rare sight of their numbers in flight above the blue lake waters. Swans have been found at the Falls measuring nearly 10 feet from tip to tip of wing and in the preservation of this graceful bird Jack has accomplished something for which the whole nation will be thankful. The work he is accomplishing is not only unique but is exceedingly useful.

## News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 2

office would greatly appreciate an interim payment on fees in return. Help the association as the Wheat Pool helped you.

### An Example to Follow

"Nineteen-twenty-four was a poor year in this district, hence the delay in collecting fees. Meantime keep us on your list." So writes David Sutherland, the secretary of the Invergordon G.G.A. Evidently the Invergordon local does not intend to go out of business.

But there is something else about Mr. Sutherland's communication. He enclosed the sum of \$5.00 on account of fees. Being his first remittance for the year, Mr. Sutherland evidently had in mind the principle of an "initial payment," for he says: "After threshing I intend making a call on the members, when I expect the fees for 1925 will be paid." Of course they will. Mr. Sutherland has faith, and faith can remove mountains.

Meanwhile, other local secretaries might do worse than imitate Mr.

Sutherland by making an initial or interim payment on fees.

### The Poultry Pool

The opportunity is being given to every poultry pool contract signer, according to the terms of the contract, to withdraw between now and October 1. But why should anyone withdraw? As Mr. Edwards points out in a circular mailed to each one: "Your signed contract will be no disadvantage to

you, and on the other hand, if you allow your contract to remain, it will greatly facilitate the organization of the pool and obviate a lot of additional effort.

The pool is going on, and for each one who withdraws another contract must be obtained. Don't make needless work for canvassers by withdrawing now.

Mrs. A. L. Fink, of Dinsmore, has a striking personality, and evidently means business. She canvassed 72

people in the interest of the pool, and out of these she signed up 64 contracts. Eight successes out of every nine.

Mrs. Clayton, of Harris, has done better still. How many calls she made we do not know, but she has sent in 97 contracts, and she did this driving a horse and buggy! What this means every farm woman knows. Much of the credit for the coming success of the pool will be due to pioneers like these. They have set the pace for the province.

# Westinghouse



*This Name Now Means  
More than Ever in Radio*

THE development of radio is closely associated with the name Westinghouse. Westinghouse originated broadcasting, pioneered many of the improvements that make radio possible in every home to-day.

Such leadership brings responsibility; you naturally look to such an organization for the latest betterments in the radio field. Westinghouse now stands ready to fulfill this obligation to radio buyers.

Radiolas made by Westinghouse are giving universal satisfaction. Three

new sets are ready. This gives a wide choice from the 2-tube set to the Westinghouse Eight Super-heterodyne. There is a Westinghouse set adapted to your requirements, at a price for every purse.

Westinghouse dealers handle Brandes Products: Loud Speaker, Table Talker, Head Sets, Phonograph Attachment. They are selected and instructed to give complete radio service. If unable to locate a Westinghouse dealer, write our nearest branch office.

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# RADIOLA

Complete lines of Radiola Receiving Sets

Easy terms on any of them. Write us for catalogues and prices.

## WINNIPEG PLANO CO

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PORTAGE  
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Northern Alberta Distributors:

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EDMONTON

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**Use Gillett's Lye to  
MAKE YOUR OWN  
SOAP**  
and for cleaning and  
**DISINFECTING**

*Gillett's Lye Protects  
Your Health and  
Saves Your Money.*

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mend leaks instantly in all utensils, hot water  
bags, etc. Insert and tighten. 15¢ and 30¢ a  
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We are offering a wonderful  
trial assortment arranged in  
remnant lengths suitable for  
useful and necessary pur-  
poses, such as ladies' and  
misses' suit lengths, waist,  
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kinds; latest styles, color-  
ings and materials. Money cheerfully re-  
funded if not entirely satisfactory. Price  
\$1.00, postpaid.  
George Grattan, Mfg. Agent, New Glasgow, Que.

See Page 21 for the  
place where 75,000  
readers Buy, Sell and  
Exchange

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How to Relieve Worst Attacks. A  
Method Startling in Its  
Wonderful Effect

### TRY IT FREE

If you suffer with those terrible attacks of  
Asthma or Hay Fever; if you choke as if  
each gasp for breath was the very last,  
don't fail to send at once to the Frontier  
Asthma Co. for a free trial of a remarkable  
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whether you have any faith in any remedy  
under the Sun, send for this free trial.  
If you have suffered for a lifetime and  
tried what you thought was the best skill  
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tacks of Asthma, if you are discouraged  
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It is the only way you can ever know  
what progress is doing for you in spite of  
all your past disappointments in your search  
for freedom from Asthma. So send for this  
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lished that every sufferer may participate  
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into their lives. Send coupon today. Don't  
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Send free trial of your method to:

# The Countrywoman

## To Hold Temperance Schools

**I**N 1923, when, by referendum, the  
government of Manitoba was asked  
to conduct the business of the sale  
of liquor, the temperance forces  
announced that their policy for the  
future would be one of education.  
Quietly and consistently they have been  
carrying out that idea. By lectures,  
literature and workers they have been  
striving to arouse a keen interest in,  
and a sentiment for prohibition of  
liquor.

Last winter a very successful temper-  
ance school was held in the city of  
Winnipeg. A week ago it was an-  
nounced that 50 such schools are to be  
held throughout the province during  
the coming month and a half. They  
will be in charge of W. R. Wood,  
secretary of the Manitoba Alliance and  
W. D. Bayley, M.L.A., representing the  
Royal Templars.

The plan is to hold a preliminary  
meeting at which leaders will be given  
instruction as to how to conduct the  
classes, and how to secure and present  
the material for the classes. For the  
following three weeks these leaders will  
carry on one evening class each week.  
They will use for study the report of  
the British Board of Control—Alcohol,  
Its Action on the Human Organism, pre-  
pared by a group of scientists in 1917.  
This will be supplemented by literature  
sent out from the Alliance office. There  
will be a final rally evening at each  
point when Mr. Wood or Mr. Bayley  
will again be present, and when diplo-  
mas will be presented to those passing  
the required tests.

Local committees will be in charge  
of the arrangements for the schools.  
These committees will be made up of  
representatives from such bodies as the  
U.F.M., the U.F.W.M., the W.C.T.U.  
and church organizations.

## An Invitation Accepted

Everyone of us, at some time or  
other, comes up against problems that  
perplex and test us. Some people's  
problems are bigger than other's. But  
large or small they cannot be entirely  
avoided in life. Sometimes if we are  
able to talk them over with a friend  
or with someone who has had a similar  
experience we gradually see our own  
particular problem melting away like  
a mist.

The farm woman, isolated, as she  
often is, from women of kindred inter-  
ests and ideals, cannot easily avail  
herself of the opportunity of "talking  
things over" with someone. So The  
Guide extended to its women readers  
the invitation to name their "greatest  
problem" and to discuss it briefly.  
This week we are printing some of the  
letters which we have received in  
response to that invitation.

## My Greatest Problem

The greatest problem of my whole  
farm existence has been this: to keep  
from letting down. In other words to  
so live that my own self respect stays  
with me. There is always so much to  
be done on the farm that it is a great  
big temptation to think: "Oh! well,  
what is the use nobody will see us any-  
how, and I might as well let things  
go?" Then sometimes when things  
were looking their very worst, company  
came, and I was so ashamed to think  
that I had yielded to temptation to  
keep on that old faded blue dress for  
the afternoon and had not tidied the  
children, or dusted the living-room, or,  
worse still, had just set the table any  
old way so the meal could be over.

I think my eyes were opened when  
one of the older boys on coming from  
school said to me: "Oh, mother, what  
a pretty dress you have on, are you  
going away? I like that so much  
better than those blue dresses you wear  
all the time." The pretty dress was  
nothing more or less than a freshly-  
ironed light colored bungalow apron, but  
it was light colored and did look better  
than the ugly blue prints which are  
horribly unbecoming to me.

I got to thinking the matter over and  
sort of looking at things and sizing  
them up as if I were a stranger in the  
house. I decided that I had gone fur-

ther back than I suspected. For in-  
stance, I had discarded table napkins,  
the children were allowed to come to  
the table with a wash that was a "lick  
and a promise," if their hair was  
combed it was a novelty, for boys hate  
to fuss.

So I said to myself, "This will never  
do in the world. If you lived in the  
city you would do differently, and the  
work is no harder on the farm for  
there are not so many distractions. It  
is simply up to you to find a way out."  
A few new rules were made as to tidy-  
ing up for meals. A fresh cloth for  
dinner and simple table napkins that  
were easily laundered contributed to  
our self respect. The boys were re-  
quired to slip the unials off before  
they came to meals and on seeing this,  
it was not long before the man of the  
house followed suit, especially when  
the table cloth became a permanent  
fixture.

I myself made a rule to take at least  
15 minutes morning and afternoon to  
tidy myself, no matter what work  
there was on hand. Fifteen minutes  
can accomplish wonders with the hair  
and nails. After the morning work  
was out of the way I tidied up. Again  
after dinner this time changing to a  
light, easily laundered dress, but a  
change nevertheless. A bouquet of  
flowers for the dining-room table and  
enough dishes which really took little  
additional time to wash made things  
better. Now no matter who came or  
how simple the meal if properly served  
one need not feel ashamed if unex-  
pected visitors come. It is so easy to  
do it the easy way on the farm and  
the longer you let yourself slump the  
harder it is to come back to the right  
way of doing.

There is no reason why we should not  
observe the little niceties and decencies  
on the farm where we are making a  
real home and trying to bring up the  
children so they can step out of their  
homes into any place and not feel ill  
at ease.—Marilla R. Whitmore.

## Overcoming a Handicap

In order that you may better appre-  
ciate my special circumstances I will  
explain at the outset that I am very  
deaf, and in consequence am shut out  
from a great deal of the social inter-  
course, that I so much enjoy. Even in  
an ordinary room I cannot take part  
in a general conversation, so it is use-  
less for me to attend public meetings,  
lectures or any other function that  
makes its appeal through the sense of  
hearing. I attend as many religious  
services as I can although I never hear  
the words of the preachers. I want my  
children to form the habit of going to  
church and Sunday school. I feel that  
my going with them will influence  
them far more than if I were to say:  
"I would go if I only could hear."

I am a member of our local United  
Farm Women's Club, and I go to the  
meetings on every possible occasion. I  
always anticipate a good time, and am  
seldom disappointed, for there I am  
made to feel that I am not a non-  
entity. If there is a piano or an organ  
in the home in which we meet I am  
always invited to open the proceedings



Biddy takes her morning sunning

with a selection or to play the accom-  
paniment for the opening song.

It is our custom to answer the roll-  
call with quotations or helpful hints.  
The slips of paper, on which these are  
written, are passed to me so that I may  
read them. The secretary usually gives  
me the minute book and I read the  
minutes of the previous one. This may  
not be in strict accordance with parlia-  
mentary procedure, but it is a very  
kind action on her part, and enables  
me to keep in touch with the work of  
the club and its progress from week to  
week. Of necessity I am debarred from  
joining in the discussion, as it is im-  
possible to repeat all that is said for  
my special benefit, but often one of  
the members will give a short summary  
on the subject being discussed. I  
often read to the members the corres-  
pondence and literature sent from Cen-  
tral office. On occasions when the  
secretary reads it, she hands it to me  
afterwards, so that I can share the in-  
formation it contains. Sometimes I am  
asked to give a reading from a favorite  
book, or to give a brief devotional talk.

The facts as I have written them  
down may seem to others, very small  
and unimportant, but they mean very  
much to me. Intercourse with my fel-  
lows provides an antidote to the mor-  
bid sensitiveness that all deaf people  
have to fight against at times. I am  
not quite isolated from my little world  
as long as I have the knowledge that a  
handful of intelligent women think it  
worth their while to talk to me and to  
let me talk to them.—Lillian A.  
Meyers.

## Learning to Get Along Together

"It is a condition not a theory that  
confronts you."—Grover Cleveland.

If every woman could be made to  
realize the truth of the above quotation  
there would be fewer divorce courts,  
fewer cases of "nerves" and more  
happiness than we can imagine. One  
of the greatest problems we have to  
face is: How to get along with friend  
husband. Whether we admit it or not  
the fact still remains that unless we  
wives recognize the reality of the con-  
dition that confronts us, there can be  
no happiness in marriage.

Every bride imagines that marriage  
is a sort of prolonged honeymoon, and  
when the husband does not measure up  
to her expectations, she thinks that he  
is indifferent, and has ceased to care;  
that she is neglected and is simply a  
household drudge. Of course he was a  
wonderful lover, but few men are as  
demonstrative after marriage as before.  
The man is apt to think that by choos-  
ing her above all other women for a  
wife he has proved his devotion. He  
keeps busy working for the wherewithal  
to keep her clothed and fed. So if  
wives could manage to discard their  
rosy visions of how a husband should  
treat his wife and realize that very few  
men are sentimentalists, they would  
find happiness.

Then there are the little quarrels in  
which we all indulge. Most brides  
imagine that although a great many  
other people quarrel, that they will  
surely not. They plan that their mar-  
riage will be altogether different. When  
they find that they cannot manage it  
so they are heartbroken.

The young bride perhaps imagined  
that if the man she married had ideas  
or habits she did not like that she could  
change him and when she finds that  
he will fight, if need be, for these ideas  
she thinks he is unreasonable. If she  
fails to use tact, at such times, the  
argument may develop into a quarrel  
with the wife protesting that there is  
no more reason for her to give in to  
him than for him to give in to her. It  
is a condition that confronts her, not  
a theory.

I think most men would do almost  
anything except give up a pet prejudice  
to avoid a quarrel. They will cheer-  
fully tell a falsehood if by so doing  
they can escape trouble.

So the wife may be happy, who  
learns to take her husband as he is,  
discard her ideas of making over or  
reforming him. Thus happiness will  
follow and it is the important thing  
in life.—Helen F. Zeller.



# Make Money At Home!

**No Selling - No Canvassing  
Regular Pay Cheques**

**If**

**from \$35 to \$55  
a month for your  
spare time at home  
interests you-  
read this  
message**

HOW WOULD you like a special income of your very own—extra money to spend just as you please? Not thousands of dollars, but say from \$35 to \$55 a month the whole year 'round! Then sell me your spare time. Those hours and half hours that might otherwise be lost. Why not turn them into needed dollars? I will pay you cash for every hour of your time that you can spare. Your pay cheques will come to you regularly and their size will depend upon how much time you can spare to the work.

## Here is the Plan

Sitting in the comfort of your own home you knit socks for me with the Auto-Knitter—a wonderful machine that will knit a pair of beautiful wool socks in half-an-hour. I pay you cash for the knitting—so much a pair—and, in addition, I keep you supplied with the yarn that you use.

## You Need Never Be Without Money

Think what it would mean to have a Provider in the home that would never fail you! A never-ending Money-Maker. There can be no dull times for my workers because every hour of their spare time is contracted for. Summer and Winter—long hours or short—I guarantee a fixed unchanging price for every pair of socks that are knit.

## Experience is Not Necessary

It is not necessary that you know one thing about knitting in order to start. I doubt if one of my workers ever saw a knitting machine until their own arrived. A set of simply-written instructions teaches you the work. If you can read and count, you can Auto-Knit.

## I Pay You Cash

Every month I pay out thousands of dollars to those who knit socks for me. My family of workers cover the whole Dominion. Distance makes no difference. Whether just a few dollars a week are wanted for little extras or a steady income is required—the Auto-Knitter will provide it. That is one of the splendid things about this Home-Earning Plan—there is no limit to the money that can be made. Just as long as anyone will operate the machine—Pay Cheques will come.

## Read What These Delighted Workers Say

I have over 1,000 letters here in my office written by men and women who are only too glad to tell others of their success. I only wish that I could print them all for you to read! Think how pleased Mrs. George Poole, of Ontario, must be that she sent me her name over four years ago. Here is part of her last letter: "I have had my machine over four years, and I would not be without it for anything, since taking up the work I have never been without money. As we live three miles from town I have always wanted a car, and now I have one which my Auto-Knitter is paying for. Last winter I cleared \$525." And Mrs. E. Parks, of Alberta, not only finds the work easy and pleasant, but actually restful. Here is what she says: "When I feel tired and want to rest myself I sit at the machine and knit. I can make three pairs of socks an hour. I have made 13 pairs in four hours." And Miss M. Hollinsworth, of Saskatchewan, is pleased to tell of her dealings with me. She closes her letter in this way: "I can make two pairs of socks an hour, and the Company take all that I can knit. I always receive my pay cheque and yarn promptly. During January and February I made \$150." While most of my workers are women, hundreds of men find it profitable to fill in their spare time. Here is what Mr. Arlington Fraser, of Ontario, has to say about the work: "I was a little afraid of starting as I had never seen a knitting machine, but with the help of the instructions it was easy. At first I could only make one pair of socks an hour, but now I can make three pairs. I have only had the machine five months, and I have made \$325 in my spare time." And so it goes, hundreds and hundreds of letters are here in my office, proving beyond all doubt that the Home-Earning Plan, which I started 10 years ago, has been a blessing to men and women all over the Dominion.



T. W. CHADBURN, President.

## A Personal Message

DOESN'T this plan of earning money at home sound like something you would like to do? If you knew positively that you could sit down in the privacy of your own home any hour of the day and make money—wouldn't you be glad to do so? Wouldn't this be a pleasant way of helping out? Then let me send you full particulars.

Simply write your name and address on the coupon below and by return mail you will receive a beautiful booklet telling you—How to get started—How much you can earn—and some very interesting information about those who make up my family of workers. And please remember, there is not the slightest obligation on your part. It will be my pleasure to send the information to you. Clip and mail the coupon today.

*T. W. Chadburn*

## MAIL THIS COUPON

T. W. Chadburn, President, Dept. 299,  
The Auto-Knitter Hosiery Co. Limited,  
1870 Davenport Road, Toronto, Ont.

Without the slightest obligation, please send me information about earning money at home.

Name .....

Address .....

Publication—G. G. Guide, Sept. 23, 1925.



# PUZZLE FIND THE OWNER



First Four  
Prizes  
Each a  
WRIST  
WATCH

500 Prizes  
of each a  
FOUNTAIN PEN

1,000  
Other  
Prizes

If you can solve this puzzle and will sell 24 Frozen Perfumes at 10c each you can win one of the above prizes. Will you do this? It is very easy. If so, just mark the OWNER with an X and send it to us at once, and if it is correct we will send you the Perfume to sell right away.

SELFST SPECIALTY CO.

Desk 5

Waterford, Ont.

**75,000 Farmers Buy, Sell  
and Exchange through the  
Classified Columns**

## The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton.

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

### The Position of M.P.'s

The Editor.—The nature of the complaints over the failure of the wheat pool to secure all the amendments to the Grain Act asked for, shows that many believe that Progressive members of parliament should support without question the legislation desired by any considerable number of their constituents. That where their special interests are concerned they should act in the capacity of advocates and not as judges in the law-making chamber of the Dominion. When a rural member refuses to accept this interpretation of his duties his motives are impugned, and he is subjected to the severest criticism. The resolution of censure of Mr. Crerar passed by the late convention of the Farmers' Union is an instance of the treatment that may be expected for such temerity.

Those who hold that members of parliament should give careful consideration to the merits of all legislation proposed from whatever source, and all lovers of fair play of whatever opinion, will warmly resent the action of this convention. Why should one man be singled out for particular disfavor when the decision objected to

was given by a whole parliamentary committee, the majority of whom at least, would have no possible incentive for unfairness. The claims of the pool were ably presented by skilled legal counsel before a court of competent jurisdiction, and the sooner the members and managers of the pool accept the verdict as just, the better it will be for their future usefulness. Nothing can be gained and much may be lost by stubborn persistence in error. Aside from the right or wrong of the dispute, it is quite as much in the interest of the people who require elevator facilities as those who provide them, that such investments should not be discouraged, and the proposal of the pool to acquire elevators certainly does not make it less important.

There should be a more general and definite understanding of the position of parliamentary representatives. It may be a plausible theory that the servants of the people should obey the direction of their masters, but its general practice would surely lower the standard of representation; for few men of character and ability would care to accept nomination for what

### Evolution

The Editor.—I have read C. H. Archbold's letter in your issue of August 26. I was very interested in the article on Evolution. I have always thought that if the idea that man was descended from a monkey helps anatomists, and those who are humans, animals and insects, to do their work, let them work ahead. The more skill the doctor, surgeon or veterinarian develops the better it is for the world at large.

When we read articles in any paper we must remember that we are not the only individuals who read that paper. We do not all think alike or act alike. We have only to go to history and we find the Emperor Charles in the days of the Inquisition was very zealous to make all humans think alike (he was a great clock and watch maker) and one day in his old age he hotly remarked—What an old fool I am; here am I who make these clocks and watches and I cannot make one of them keep exactly the same time, how can I expect human beings to think alike?

Personally, like the late Mr. Bryan, I believe in the Bible. From what I see of animals of fixed natures I have never heard of them altering to a higher nature. An ox has never become a man; a sunflower has never grown up as wheat. No instance is known where one kind has changed to another. There are among animals some which slightly resemble man, but to my mind the evidence is wholly lacking that man was evolved from such animals.

I think Mr. Archbold would be interested in the following remarks, copied from the September number of The American Magazine, made by Louis Tolhurst, a microscopist, who has produced some wonderful studies which are shown in the films, e.g., the ant, the bee, etc.

"The more I study insects the more I am convinced that a Divine power controls the world; and that this power extends its mercy and its protection to every living thing."

"In fact, in promoting science and in spreading scientific knowledge, we are not battling religion. Indeed, we have joined forces to fight medievalism."—Bethell Haydon.

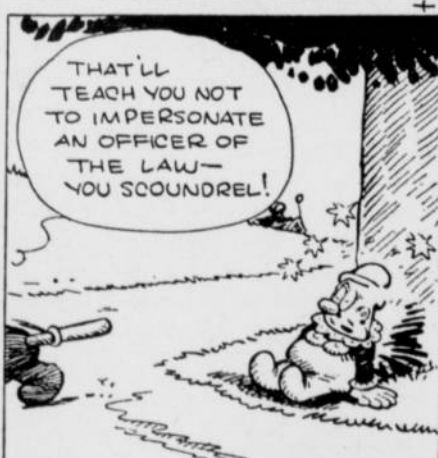
The Editor.—After reading the letter of C. H. Archbold, I feel I must write and tell you how much I appreciated the article on Evolution. I am looking forward to other articles on the same subject.

Can you give us a list of suitable books

Continued on Page 22

### THE DOO DADS

Nobody ever can tell just how a joke is going to turn out until he has tried it—and even then he doesn't always know all the results of his joke. And it doesn't pay to be too rough because sometimes the whole joke comes back on him who played it. Nicky Nutt, of Dooville, loved to play jokes on Tiny, his pet elephant. Tiny had a habit of going to sleep in the street, and it always made Flannelfeet, the Dooville policeman, angry. That made it easy for Nicky to play his joke when he found Tiny asleep in the street one day. "I'll give him the scare of his life," Nicky told himself. Then, with a slingshot, he let fly, and hit Tiny just where it would sting the hardest, shouting as he did so: "Hey!" Tiny, awakened so suddenly by the pain and the yell, started running as fast as he could. Nicky, imitating the voice of the policeman, called after him: "I've a good mind to arrest you—you loafer!" Nicky laughed until he shook all over. "Ha-ha!" he yelled, he thought it was Flannelfeet, the cop. Nicky had not heard the policeman come up behind him. "Is that so?" demanded Flannelfeet, as he stepped into view. Then he gave Nicky a wallop that knocked him down in the dirt. "That'll teach you not to impersonate an officer of the law," said Flannelfeet grandly as he strode away. Nicky could not think of anything to say or do. The policeman, seeing the elephant farther down the street, said to himself: "I'd better explain this thing to Tiny." Tiny had already fallen asleep in the street again, so that Flannelfeet walked right up to him without being seen or heard. Nicky had been following the policeman, hoping for a chance to get even, and he found it when he saw the cop stop right in front of the sleeping elephant. Nicky drew back his slingshot again and "wham!" he struck Tiny on the same spot as before, and harder, so that it stung worse than a bee. Tiny opened his eyes wide, and to his great anger and amazement saw standing there the policeman who—he thought—had twice hurt him. His face took a fierce expression which alarmed the cop. "Now control yourself, Tiny," began the cop. "I didn't—" But Tiny did not wait to hear any explanations. He knew that Flannelfeet was always whacking him with his club and threatening to arrest him. Twice that day he had been hit, and he thought the policeman did it both times. Tiny was very patient, but this was too much. So down into the dirt he knocked the big policeman, and walked right over him, trampling him so that his uniform was all full of dust and his whole body sore. "Halp! halp!" was all the policeman could say, and it was a very angry Tiny that stalked down the street. Nicky, who had watched the whole performance, went away chuckling to himself. He had got even with the cop—for that time at least.





# THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

**FARMERS' CLASSIFIED**—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—8 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

**FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED**—\$5.60 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

**COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED**—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10; and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies orders).

**COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY**—\$8.40 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

## LIVESTOCK

### Various

**FOR SALE—RED ROAN BULL, ONE YEAR** old September 5, \$50. Also registered Yorkshire pigs, good quality, farrowed April 5, \$25. W. K. Linton, Eyebrow, Sask. 37-2

### CATTLE

#### Aberdeen-Angus

#### ABERDEEN-ANGUS

WE offer to the public 10 registered Pure-bred Angus cattle, consisting of 1 cow, nine years old; 4 cows, seven years old; 3 heifers, two years old; 4 heifers one year old; 4 1925 calves, all registered stock. The foundation of this herd were raised by Robert McEwan, London, Ont., and Connor and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask., and are away above the average type. Many of these could be used now as show cows, and is the greatest available opportunity we know of for somebody wishing to have a foundation herd. Associated with this herd is one of W. F. Warren's eighteen-month-old pure-bred bulls. We will be pleased to place these with a reliable party on reasonable terms. They are in excellent condition. Apply G. A. MAYBEE, MOOSE JAW, SASK.

**NICE HERD REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS** cattle, 13 cows and heifers and bull, \$850 for bunch. A. L. Thomas, Asquith, Sask. 38-5

#### Ayrshires

**PURE-BRED AND GRADE AYRSHIRE COWS**, good producers. Bull calves from month to eight months. Herd sire, Grandview Golden Pilot, champion western shows. Apply James Allan Hughenden, Alta. 36-3

### SWINE

#### Berkshires

**SELLING—YEARLING BERKSHIRE SOW AND** boar, \$30 each. Les Perrin, Goodlands, Man. 38-2

#### Duroc-Jerseys

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY** boars, April farrow, good growthy pigs, \$20 each, with papers. C. H. Johns, Margo, Sask. 38-3

### SHEEP

#### Various

**PURE-BRED SOUTHDOWN AND SHROPSHIRE** ewes, also few choice grades. Over 1,000 ribbons have been won from this flock during past three years. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 38-1

#### Shropshires

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAM**, born May, 1921, sure breeder, fine type. Price \$70. Mrs. Wm. Henderson, Quinton, Sask. 36-3

**SELLING—REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAM**, \$15. Hugh Emery, Assiniboia, Sask.

### GOATS

**WANTED—ANGORA BILLY GOAT, FOR** sheep. Peck, Oyen, Alta. 37-2

### DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

**FOR SALE—GREY AND RUSSIAN CROSS** pups, four months; pure Russian dog, 32-inch, three years; grey and Russian dogs, trained, very fast and good killers. J. E. Patton, Hazenmore, Sask. 37-2

**SELLING—CHINCHILLA RABBITS, FROM** prize-winning stock, three months' old, \$15; five months, \$20. Mrs. Maitland White, Herschel, Sask. 38-2

**SACRIFICE PAIR REGISTERED SILVER** foxes for cash. Box 30, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

## POULTRY

### Various

**ANCONAS, TWO PENS, 15 YEARLINGS AND** cockerel, \$25; few yearling Anconas and Leghorns, \$1.25 each; Ancona cockerels, \$2.00; three Coleman lanterns, \$6.50 each. George A. Frame, Box 606, Winnipeg. 38-2

**WANTED—PULLETS AND YEAR-OLD HENS**, State bred and prices. Box 1, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 38-2

### Poultry Supplies

**POULTRY SUPPLY CATALOGUE FREE.** Pullets and cockerels from bred-to-lay stock. Alex. Taylor's Hatchery, Winnipeg. 33-1

## FARM LANDS

### Sale or Rent

**FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE** lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunity to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climatic conditions ideal. Crop failures unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is assured. Schools are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line at half rates to intending settlers. These government lands are open for pre-emption or purchase on easy terms as low as \$2.50 per acre with 16 years to pay. Full information from R. O. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

**IF YOU DO NOT FIND SUITABLE FARM** lands advertised here, why not insert an ad. in the "Farm Lands Wanted" column? It will reach readers in hundreds of districts, and will cost but little.

## FARM LANDS

**INVESTIGATE THIS FARM OFFER—FARMS** on the fertile prairies can be purchased on a long term plan of easy payment. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash, balance payable in 35 years, interest at 6%. Free use of land for one year. You may pay in full at any time. Write today for full information. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922-1st St. East, Calgary. 30-5

**BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICU-** lars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

**WANTED TO RENT—IMPROVED FARM,** quarter or half-section, close to school. Prefer Carrot River country. Have complete outfit. Married. Reply to Box 64, Carmichael, Sask. 37-2

**IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS FOR** sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg. 37-5

**RARE BARGAIN—480 ACRE IMPROVED FARM,** 6 miles from Winnipeg, worth \$75 per acre, now only \$40 per acre, \$2,500 cash. See quickly. Waleh Land Co., Winnipeg. 37-2

**SECTION, PRAIRIE, WADENA, 517 ACRE, OR** trade for livestock or other property. Lloyd's Land Office, Govan, Sask.

**FARM FOR QUICK SALE—N.E. 1/4, SECTION 26,** township 13, range six west. J. S. Davis, High Bluff, Man.

**CROPS NEVER FAIL IN MINNESOTA—GET** free map and literature from State Immigration Dept., 775 State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

**IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR** cash. Apply to Geo. W. Philpott, Viking, Alta. 37-5

**IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE—O. L. HAR-** wood, Brandon. 26-13

### Farm Lands Wanted

**WANTED—AN EQUIPPED MIXED FARM ON** crop and cream check payment plan. Apply C. B. Sceptre, Sask.

**FARM WANTED—FOR CASH, SEND DETAILS.** F. H. Burns, 620 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

**WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF FARM** for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 37-5

### City Property

**COMFORTABLE SEVEN-ROOMED HOME—** front porch, seven-roomed bungalow, 1-1-3 acre, fruit trees. Modern house, containing three flats. Good neighborhood. Marchant, 129 Pemberton Building, Victoria, B.C.

## FARM MACHINERY

### Various

**FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE 12 x 24 STAVE** silos complete, one Waterloo Boy tractor and two-furrow Cocksfoot engine gang, one Bull Dog fanning mill, four 1 1/2 H.P. Alpha engines, also quantity of silo hardware for all sizes of silos, including steel rods, lugs, nuts, ventilators, anchors, etc. Prices on any or all of above upon application. Box 27, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 36-5

**SELLING—TWIN CITY 12-20 TRACTOR, \$500;** Case 20-40 tractor, also Case 28-50 separator, complete, \$1,000; Case three-furrow 14-inch power-lift engine plow, \$75; John Deere self-lift 20-inch steel beam breaker, \$125; International two-horse hay baler, \$125. Terms cash. Johnney Shelby, Glenella, Man. 37-2

**SELLING—MASSEY-HARRIS 12-INCH EN-** slage cutter, self-feeder, blower, cut 20 acres ensilage, \$100; 20-inch Hamilton breaker, truck, two shares, broke 35 acres, \$60. M. Partridge, Saulteaux, Sask. 37-2

**SELLING—EIGHT-1/2 INCH M-RE GRAIN** grinder with bagger and extra plates. Good as new, \$60. Chas. Abraham, Kealey Springs, Sask.

## FARM MACHINERY

### Threshing Machinery

**FOR SALE—THRESHING OUTFIT, GEO.** White separator, 1918, size 36-60; Titan engine, 60 H.P., oil burner. Will sacrifice for \$700 cash complete outfit. Apply Collins and Diamond Ltd., Gladstone, Man. 36-3

**SELLING—CASE 20-36 STEEL SEPARATOR** complete, excellent condition, \$450 cash. A. G. Forest, La Salle, Man.

### Threshing Belts

**WE GUARANTEE OUR REPAIR ON RUBBER** Belts. Quick service for breakdowns. Regina Tire and Repair Shop, 1709 Searth, Regina. 38-2

### Tractors and Autos

**FOR SALE—20-HORSE CASE STEAM TRAC-** tor, also 20-horse Waterloo steam tractor, in good condition. Apply Box 143, Hartney, Man. 37-2

**FOR SALE—DEERE No. 40, FORDSON TRAC-** tor plow, plowed less than 100 acres, first-class shape. Price \$90. A. Bertramson, Clearwater, Man.

### Repairs

**USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS,** wheels, springs, axles, windshields, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 50%. Parts for E.M.F., Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmobiles, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co. Limited, 263 to 273 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 37-1

**MAGNETOS, GENERATORS, STARTERS AND** ignition repairs. Written guarantee. Official service station for Bosch, Connecticut, Clam, Delco, Flaxon and Remo. Sharpe's Limited, Automotive Electrical Engineers, 614 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 38-1

**IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK-** ing for advertised here, why not advertise your want? Someone among the 75,000 readers may have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

**THREE-WAY PISTON RINGS, ABSOLUTELY** guaranteed to stop oil-pumping and compression leaks. Saves regrinding and new pistons. Write Three-Way Piston Ring Co., 286 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg.

**USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS, ENGINES,** magnetos, gears, generators and accessories for all makes of cars. Prompt attention to mail orders. City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main Street, Winnipeg.

**USED TITAN TRACTOR PARTS, BOSCH** and K.W. high tension magnetos. Low prices. Auto Wrecking Co. Ltd., 271 Fort St., Winnipeg. 35-5

### CYLINDER GRINDING

**CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING—SAME** method as used by leading factories. Oversize pistons fitted. Crankshafts turned. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask.

**CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS** and step-cut rings. General repairs. Romans Machine and Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 38-13

**CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO** engine, crankshafts, welding. Pritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 259 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**POWER MACHINERY, ELECTRICAL AND** radio business, in Northern Alberta. Yearly turnover \$80,000. Will sacrifice for \$8,000. This is a genuine proposition. For particulars, write Box 29, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 37-3



### Advertise Honey NOW!

GUIDE ADS. BRIDGE THE GAP BETWEEN THE FARMER AND HIS MARKET

Ontario honey producers are selling tons of honey through Guide Classified Ads. Last year several Guide readers used this method to dispose of their surplus stock. One Manitoba producer, at a cost of only a few dollars, sold 12,000 pounds of honey, and said he returned orders for another such amount.

Right now there are forty or fifty thousand good honey prospects in Western Canada. The first man on the market commands the best price—Don't wait until someone else has sold to your prospect.

#### Here's What Happened Last Fall

"We do a large amount of business in honey through Classified Ads. In many papers, but do not get the results we do from The Guide."—F. W. Krouse and Sons, Quelp, Ont.

"I had great results from advertising, so much, indeed, that I had to turn over about 2,000 pounds of orders to fellow beekeepers."—H. T. Black, Heathcote, Ont.

"We have had excellent results from advertising in your paper, and will do so again shortly."—Eric Hutchinson, Mount Forest, Ont.

If we did it for them—We can do it for you

Strike while the iron is hot. More money will be spent in the next two months than at any other period of the year. There's a great demand now for Dogs, Foxes and Pet Stock, Ewes and Rams, Gilts and Weanling Pigs, Dairy Cattle, Cockerels, Pullets and Farm Lands. Guide ads. pay for themselves ten times over. They are the cheapest and best method of buying, selling or exchanging. It will pay you to try one immediately.

SEE TOP OF THIS PAGE FOR FULL INFORMATION

### THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

**Timely Tips**

## MISCELLANEOUS

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**WANTED—PARTNER FOR SHEEP INVEST-** ment. Can invest \$2,000, other party \$3,000 or sheep to that amount. Ample hay for wintering. One of best sheep ranges in British Columbia. Apply J. Thynne, Tulameen, B.C.

**FOR QUICK SALE—PROPERTY AND IMPLE-** ment business of the late James Duff. Apply to A. J. Duff, Drinkwater, Sask. 36-4

### COAL

**COAL! COAL! COAL!—WRITE FOR OUR CASH-** with-order prices on Lignite, the most economical coal in the West. H. McLeod & Co., Miners and Shippers of Lignite Coal, Estevan, Sask. 38-13

**COAL—GOOD FOR BOILERS OR KITCHEN.** Write New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 10-1

### DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

**WINNIPEG DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY** School. Established 1900. Send for prospectus. Phone A6524. 78 Donald St., Winnipeg. 37-5

### DYERS AND CLEANERS

**OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND** renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and refined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.

**MY WARDROBE, REGINA, SASK.—FURRIERS,** dyers, cleaners. Soiled suits, overcoats cleaned or dyed like new. Local agent at every point. 38-13

### FARMERS' SAFES

**SPECIAL FIREPROOF SAFE, CONSTRUCTED** same as larger safes; outside size 23-in. high, 14-in. wide, 16-in. deep; weighs 250 pounds, only \$45 at Winnipeg; \$10 cash with order, balance on arrival. Canadian Diebold Safe Co., 183 Notre Dame East, Winnipeg. 38-5

### FRUIT

**TOMATOES, RIPE OR GREEN, BOX, 80c;** cucumbers, table, 65c; small pickling, \$1.25; sweet peppers, \$1.00; assorted pickling cucumbers, tomatoes, peppers, \$1.25, now ready. Cash with order. Malloy Fruit Farm, Sardis, B.C. 35-4

**FOR SALE—ONTARIO APPLES, CLEAN, GOOD** size and color suitable for Western Canada trade. Barrels, hampers or bulk. High per cent. Sp. Write Oshawa Fruit Growers Limited, Oshawa, Ont. 38-2

### GUNS AND RIFLES

**GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE AND REPAIRED.** Write for new catalogue. Fred Kaye, 48 1/2 Princess Street, Winnipeg. 35-5

### HAY AND FEED

**HAY WANTED—QUOTE PRICES. JOHN** McGregor, Kincaid, Sask. 38-5

### HONEY

**PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY, NATURE'S** purest sweet. Will deliver two 60-pound crates, Manitoba, 17; Saskatchewan, 17 1/2; Alberta-B.C., 18 cents pound. Light Amber, 16, 16 1/2, 17. Mixed Clover-Buckwheat, 14 1/2, 15, 15 1/2. Quantity discounts. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ontario. 34-7

**ONTARIO'S PUREST No. 1 WHITE CLOVER,** \$7.65 cash crate six 10-pound pails l.o.b. Uxbridge, Ont. Good quality Buckwheat, \$6.35 crate six 10-pound pails, also quantity Ontario Pure Maple syrup, \$12 cash crate six imperial gallons, about 90 pounds, l.o.b. Uxbridge. E. Warren, RR. No. 3, Uxbridge, Ont. 38-5

**PURE ONTARIO HONEY—10-30 POUND** pails. On 120-pound orders freight prepaid. Choice Clover—Manitoba, 16 1/2c. pound; Saskatchewan, 17 1/2c.; Alberta, B.C., 18c. Beautiful Amber, 1c. pound less. Quantity discounts. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ont. 36-10

**PURE CLOVER HONEY, FROM OUR OWN** bee-yard, in five or ten-pound pails, delivered free. Alberta, 18c.; Saskatchewan, 17c.; Manitoba, 16c.; in 100-pound lots. Guy Kember, R.R. 1, Sarnia, Ont. 37-2

**NEW HONEY, WELL RIPENED, TEN-POUND** pails. Clover, 12 1/2c.; mixed Clover-Buckwheat, 13c.; Buckwheat, 9c. Quantity discounts. Charles Blake, Deseronto, Ont. 37-4

**DELICIOUS MANITOBA HONEY FROM THE** old reliable dairy, five or ten in 60-lb. crates. Manitoba, \$10.20, Sask., \$10.50, Alberta, \$10.80, prepaid. G. H. Ball, Dominion City, Man. 37-6

**SPILETT'S CLOVER HONEY—SIX 10-POUND** pails, crated, \$9.50, l.o.b. Write for price on large quantities and sample. Isaac Spillet, Dauphin, Man. 36-6

**ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, No. 1, \$8.00 PER** crate of six 10-pound pails, f.o.b. Brucefield, Ont. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont. 36-12

**SELLING—PURE HONEY, SIX TEN-POUND** pails, \$9.50. Malson St. Joseph, Otterburne, Man. 37-3

**FOR SALE—MANITOBA HONEY, \$9.50 FOR 60** pounds. Holloway Bros, Balmoral, Man. 38-5

### LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

**WANTED—KILN DRIED SOFT WOOD HEAD-** ing boards, 20 inches long, planed one side to 1 1/2 inch. Saw jointed both edges. Quote, delivered here. 8 efficient boards for one set, i.e., two circles Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

**CORDWOOD, CEDAR AND TAMARAC FENCE** posts, willow pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask.

**BUY YOUR LUMBER DIRECT FROM THE** mill. Get our special car-load prices before buying. Club orders supplied. Buildings ready-cut. Mill-Cut Homes Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C.

### MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

**BAND INSTRUMENTS, VIOLINS, CORNETS,** saxophones, mandolins, banjos, guitars. Send for our catalogue and bargain list of used band instruments. The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd., 421 McDermott Avenue, Winnipeg.

**BARGAINS IN USED INSTRUMENTS—STATE** whether piano, organ, phonograph desired. Musical instrument catalog on request. We repair all phonographs. Send us your motors. Gloeckler Piano House, Saskatoon.

**PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED, COUNTRY** orders specialty. Jones and Cross, Edmonton.



## MISCELLANEOUS

## NURSERY STOCK

**100,000 PEONIES AND PERENNIAL PLANTS, ALL** strong, field grown stock. 100,000 flowering shrubs, ornamental trees, a splendid stock of apples, plums and cherries, all best lines of small fruits. Caragana for hedge purposes, all grown on our own nurseries. Write for full list. Phone number 527. Island Park Nurseries Ltd., Island Park, Portage la Prairie, Man. 37-7

**10,000 MANITOBA GROWN FRUIT TREES,** peonies, 50c. each, best named varieties. Get our full list free. Houghton Nurseries, Valley River, Man. 38-2

## POTATOES

**WANTED—A CAR OF GOOD WINTER** potatoes. Quote f.o.b. Carmichael, Sask. Address Box 500, Tompkins, Sask. 38-2

**POTATOES FOR SALE IN CAR LOTS—GREEN** Mountains, direct from grower. Write for prices. C. H. Gibson, Hamilton, Man. 38-3

## SITUATIONS VACANT

## THE J.R. WATKINS COMPANY

have a number of good territories now open for energetic and intelligent men to

## RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS

Now is the time to get ready for fall business. Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

**SALESMEN WANTED—IF YOU HAVE SALES** ability and can devote your entire time to our business we can give you a good position that will assure you a regular income. We handle a most complete line of general merchandise for sale direct to consumers. High-class salesmen can make good money. Wylie Simpson Company Limited, Winnipeg, Man. 32-9

**FIREMEN, BRACKEMEN, BEGINNERS \$150-\$250** monthly, railroads everywhere. Which position? Railway Association, Box 28, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 37-2

## SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

**FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD** established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

**BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING,** barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1819 Cornwall Street, Regina, Sask.

**HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON,** barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

**PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO** Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklets free.

## TAXIDERMISTRY

**WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME** East, Winnipeg. 34-5

**E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 334 MAIN** Street, Winnipeg. 19-26

## TOBACCO

**FIVE POUNDS ASSORTED, ROUGE HAVANA,** Petit Rouge, Petit Havana for \$2.25. Postpaid. Lalonde & Co., 201 Dollard Blvd., St. Boniface, Man. 30-12

## TRAPPING SUPPLIES

**ANYONE CAN CATCH COYOTES WITH OUT-O-** Site snares. Easy to set. Better than traps. Prices delivered \$1.00 for three, \$7.00 for 25, \$12 for 50, \$20 per 100. Ernest Mallin, Fertile, Sask. 38-3

**COYOTE TRAPPERS, GET YOUR SCENT** early. Robt. Kearney, Ravenscrag, Sask. 35-5

## WATCH REPAIRS

**FLAXTON'S LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R.** watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watch for estimate by return.

## WINES, CORDIALS, LIQUEURS

**EXTRA CONCENTRATE—SOLD FOR FLAVOR-** ing non-alcoholic beverages. One ounce guaranteed to flavor and color one gallon. Benedictine, Brandy, Peppermint, Rum, Rye, Scotch, Grenadine, etc. Dose: One gallon, \$1.00; five gallons, \$4.00. Directions sent with order. Barrels, jars, corks, bottles, labels—all supplies. Callisano Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 2938, Winnipeg, Man. 38-9

## We are in the Market for all Classes of LIVE POULTRY

Our extensive organization enables us to handle your stock promptly and satisfactorily, both in price and service.

We guarantee the following prices up to and including September 29:

Fowl, over 6 lbs.	17-18c
Fowl, 5-6 lbs.	15c
Fowl, 4-5 lbs.	14c
Chickens, over 4 lbs.	20-21c
Chickens, under 4 lbs.	17-18c
Turkeys	15c
Old Toms	12-13c
Old Roosters	10c

Crates sent on request. One crate or a car load receives equal attention. Reference: Any broker or produce dealer.

## CONSOLIDATED PACKERS

POINT DOUGLAS, WINNIPEG

## LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY WANTED

A trial will convince you that we pay the highest market prices on all produce.

Hens, fat, over 6 lbs., 18-19c; 5-6 lbs., 14-16c; 4-5 lbs.	12-14c
Young Chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 20-21c; 2-4 lbs.	17-18c

3c to 4c per lb. above live weight for Dressed Poultry. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates on request. Dorfman Produce Co., 124 Robinson St., Winnipeg

## LIVE POULTRY PRICES

Chickens, 4 lbs. and over	19-21c
Chickens, 2-4 lbs.	16-18c
Hens, 5-6 lbs. and over, 16-17c; 4-5 lbs.	14-15c
Young Chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 20-21c; 2-4 lbs.	17-18c

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue. Cash payments. Write for crates if required.

RELIABLE PRODUCE CO.

317 STELLA AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY WANTED

For highest prices, quick returns, best service, ship your poultry to us. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crates sent on request. Watch this paper each week for prices.

Hens, fat, over 6 lbs., 18-19c; 5-6 lbs., 14-16c; 4-5 lbs.	12-14c
Young Chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 20-21c; 2-4 lbs.	17-18c

3c to 4c per lb. above live weight for Dressed Poultry. Premier Produce, 122 Robinson St., Winnipeg. Reference: Imperial Bank of Canada

## The Open Forum

Continued from Page 20

for children of 'teen age on this subject. —P. D. Wotton, Kelso P.O., Sask.

[The best book for 'teen-age readers is Adam Gowan Whytes—The World's Wonder Stories—published by Watts & Co., London.—Editor.]

## Noxious Weeds

The Editor.—I would like your advice concerning the responsibilities of a municipal council in regard to weed cutting on vacant lands. Can they have weeds cut on these places, in July and August, or at any time, and leave them on the ground for one month or more without being liable for damage done to surrounding lands. This is mustard, and very large plants, which are blowing in different directions every few days just as the wind changes. You will have some idea what a nuisance this is, when I state that there are over 400 acres close at hand doing this. This is repeatedly crossing over lands that grew not one single plant of mustard this year but which we expect to be full next year.—A. B. C., Alta.

[This is a matter which should be brought to the attention of the weed inspector or the provincial Department of Agriculture. The law says weeds are to be destroyed and the inspectors are there to see that the law is carried out.—Editor.]

## Fences—Not Political

Continued from Page 8

rules. About 20 years ago a much-vexed case arose when a train, pursuing the even tenor of its way through Alberta on a moonlit night, killed 44 of a band of 215 horses which had been parked close to the track with no one in charge. From the fact that many of them were wounded in the hind legs it was contended that they had been injured in flight and that the train had not been stopped as soon as it should have been. The answer of the engineer was that they had been bunched in a culvert almost immediately in front of of him when he discovered their presence, too late to avoid the accident.

The Territorial court en banc refused to apply the common law principle that the animals were trespassers and that there was therefore no duty to look out for them. It held that such a rule could not apply to the conditions existing in a country where large numbers of horses and cattle had the right to, and did, run at large, and where the railway company made no provision by fencing to keep them off the track.

However, the Supreme Court of Canada reversed this decision on the ground that there was negligence in allowing the horses to be where they were, and that the railway company was not charged with any duty to avoid injury to animals wrongfully upon its line of railway until their presence was discovered, by which time, it appeared, the accident was inevitable.

## Level Crossing Accidents

Under existing law, no domestic animals shall be at large upon any highway within half a mile of a railway intersection at rail level unless in charge of some competent person. With this reservation the burden of proof is shifted to the railway company in case of accident, and it is liable in damages when animals are injured unless it can bring the case within certain statutory exceptions.

The various provinces, too, have made statutory provision for the erection of fences along the lines of railways operating under provincial laws.

To say that the question of delimiting estates is not a serious problem in the West does not infer that statutory provisions do not exist. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan there are provisions whereby a landowner who erects a line fence around his land is entitled to compensation from an adjoining owner who links his fences to it or otherwise receives benefit from it. This may be fixed by arbitration if they fail to agree—but they may agree upon compensation as well as upon what portions of the common fence each is to keep in repair.

Fences are usually considered fixtures—but sometimes as between landlord and tenant poles and fencing material may be considered removable by the tenant as tenant's fixtures according to the intention of the parties to be gathered from the circumstances surrounding each case.

The natural aversion to taking the long way round must not be indulged to the extent of doing damage to another's fence, for such wilful damage is punishable under the criminal code besides subjecting the wrongdoer to a civil action for damages.

## The Campaign in Alberta

Continued from Page 3

River, in the parliament recently dissolved, received the unanimous endorsement of the Battle River Constituency Association at the convention held several weeks ago, as did G. G. Coote, in Macleod, and D. M. Kennedy, in Peace River. Mr. Coote was member for Macleod in the last House, and Mr. Kennedy member for West Edmonton, the greater part of which is comprised in the new constituency of Peace River. W. T. Lucas, who sat for Victoria in the last House, has been nominated by the U.F.A. Constituency Association for Camrose, another new constituency.

## The Calgary Constituencies

The U.F.A. Constituency Association of Lethbridge will meet tomorrow (September 19), when it is anticipated that a candidate will be nominated, and on September 21, the

constituencies of East and West Calgary will convene in the city of Calgary. It is improbable that the U.F.A. Constituency Associations in either of these constituencies will place a candidate in the field, as the electorate is mainly urban. In 1921 the U.F.A. Association in East Calgary, gave support to William Irvine, who was elected as a Labor member. During the parliamentary term recently ended Mr. Irvine found himself in agreement with the U.F.A. members on almost every issue which came up for consideration in the House. Mr. Irvine has again been unanimously nominated by the Labor organization in the constituency, at a convention held this week. He has in the past been actively associated with the U.F.A. in organization work, and is an able exponent of its principles.

## Shaw Will Run Again

Captain J. T. Shaw, M.C., who ran as a straight Independent in the 1921 election, as a representative of the Independent voters of the city of Calgary, was endorsed by the U.F.A. in the constituency. In the election of that year he defeated R. B. Bennett, then minister of justice. Captain Shaw is again in the field as an Independent, and will again be opposed by Mr. Bennett, who is fighting under the Meighen banner for a policy of high protection. The campaign in West Calgary promises to be one of the most vigorous in the whole of the province. U.F.A. opinion in the constituency is strongly behind Captain Shaw, and his endorsement by the U.F.A. Constituency Association on Monday is considered probable. At the Liberal convention, held this evening, it was decided that no candidate should be placed in the field, in view of the Independent candidate's stand on the Meighen policies. Captain Shaw made it clear that he stood, not as a Liberal, but as a straight Independent, and he asked for Liberal support on that basis. On the tariff, and on the transportation question, particularly in reference to the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, and on the question of the National Railways, he declared himself in absolute opposition to the Meighen policy, and stated that Mr. Meighen's recent announcements of policy in regard to these matters were mainly responsible for his offering himself for re-election.

## Farmers Are Determined

In most of the rural constituencies of Alberta, the Liberal and Conservative parties either have candidates in the field or have called nominating conventions. The Independent stand of the U.F.A. and its opposition to partyism, assure the active opposition of the Liberal party machine to the farmers' organization, but complete independence from partyism will prove the greatest source of strength to the farmers' candidates. In general, judging by the spirit now manifested, it would appear that the farmers of no other portion of the Dominion are more determined than those of Alberta to maintain in the election of October 29 the democratic principles of political action, which the farmers' political movement espoused prior to 1921.

## Constituency Conventions

The U.F.A. constituency convention will be held in Vegreville, on September 25. This is one of the new constituencies created under the provisions of the Redistribution Act. On the same date the U.F.A. Constituency Association of Athabasca, another new constituency, comprising the greater part of the old East Edmonton, will be held at St. Paul. The Red Deer convention has been called for September 29, at Red Deer, and on October 1, the Constituency Association of Medicine Hat, Bow River and Wetaskiwin will convene at Medicine Hat, Calgary and Wetaskiwin, respectively. The Constituency Association of West Edmonton will meet at Onoway, on September 29. What action will be taken in this constituency, which is mainly urban, is uncertain, but it is reported that the U.F.A. may endorse a Labor candidate, should Labor desire to nominate. Charles Stewart, minister of the interior, has been nominated in the Liberal interest in this constituency.

## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



## Afraid for Pauleeny

Pauleeny has a fellow, the type I never like; he's known around the country as "Easy-Going Mike." He's not a vicious rascal, a robber, or a yegg, not over-much addicted to brandy-flask or keg; he wouldn't harm a neighbor, nor rob a bobolink, he dresses fairly decent on holidays, I think; but he's without a purpose, ambition, or a care, he's simply easy-going and useless, I declare! He likes to play the fiddle for dances far and wide, and often lets his plowing and other duties slide. He has no sense of worry, nor has he any plan for building up a future that might become a man. He's just a harmless drifter, an aimless type of gent, with no malignant evils, yet no constructive bent! Now, we adore Pauleeny, my wife, and Pete, and I, and if she weds a loafer we three will up and die; yet, what by all that's sacred are we to do or say to bring her to her senses and drive the scamp away? If I should start a wrangle against the scamp tonight, Pauleeny might get spunky and marry him for spite; and if I keep my counsel and make no kick at all, she may drift on and wed him before another fall! I wish the blooming jigger were either bad or good, then I could gauge my actions, I'm certain that I could; but since he is so harmless, so aimless, and so nil, I don't know how to function—oppose him, or be still!



# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., September 18, 1925.

**WHEAT**—Despite heavy marketings wheat for October delivery has held fairly steady and is little changed in value from the prices of a week ago. Actual selling pressure on the market has been comparatively light, large quantities of grain going into storage. Exporters have been steady buyers of wheat in moderate quantities, and strength in United States markets has helped Canadian values inasmuch as there has been heavy buying of our wheat against sales of higher priced wheat in the States. There has been considerable difference of opinion regarding the bona fides of the reports of heavy offerings of Russian wheat on British markets, and while there is little doubt that the Soviet State is making heavy sales to European countries and the United Kingdom, it is possible that they may be selling grain that they may need later. In any case the fact remains that they are competing strongly with North American markets at the present time to the detriment of values here. Cash markets have been weak throughout, the pressure of immediate delivery grain being too much for the enquiry obtaining. There is every likelihood of early deliveries against October contracts.

**OATS**—Fairly steady market from day to day with small offering. Fluctuations have been largely governed by the action of American oats and corn, and will undoubtedly move in sympathy with those markets until such time as there is some volume of trade here.

**BARLEY**—Slumped badly under selling pressure of the first run of barley, coupled with reselling in large quantities of barley bought at higher levels by export houses. There has been considerable business worked on the decline, but the offerings are so heavy that the demand is to all inadequate to stem the decline.

**RYE**—Small trade with some buying here against sales in United States markets. Some export business and fair demand for cash rye at existing spreads, but weakness in America is reflected in the market here.

**FLAX**—Firm. Good buying throughout. All October delivery flax passing into strong hands. Crushers agents taking as offered, and little chance of declining market in this commodity for the time being.

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

Sept. 14 to 19, inclusive.

	14	15	16	17	18	19	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
Oct.	133	133	134	134	132	132	133	136
Dec.	129	130	131	131	130	129	130	130
May	134	135	135	136	135	134	135	135
Oats—								
Oct.	46	46	46	45	44	44	45	59
Dec.	43	44	43	43	42	42	44	59
May	47	47	47	47	46	46	48	59
Barley—								
Oct.	66	66	65	63	61	61	68	87
Dec.	65	65	64	62	60	60	67	82
May	69	69	67	65	65	65	85	85
Flax—								
Oct.	239	242	240	238	238	235	238	209
Dec.	239	233	232	231	231	229	228	203
May	237	241	239	238	238	236	236	208
Rye—								
Oct.	84	84	84	84	82	80	86	102
Dec.	85	86	86	85	83	81	87	102
May	91	91	91	91	88	87	92	105

## CASH WHEAT

Sept. 14 to 19, inclusive.

	Sept.	14	15	16	17	18	19	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N	136	137	136	135	134	134	140	142	
2 N	133	134	133	132	131	131	137	139	
3 N	129	131	130	131	128	128	133	137	
4	120	123	125	123	121	122	124	129	
5	110	110	114	114	113	113	111	119	
6	98	98	98	100	99	99	98	111	
Feed	78	78	79	79	79	79	78	104	

## LIVERPOOL CASH PRICES

Liverpool market closed September 18 as follows: October 1d lower at 10s 2½d; December 1d lower at 10s 4½d per 100 lbs. Exchange, Canadian funds quoted unchanged at \$4.82½. Worked out in bushels and Canadian currency, Liverpool close was October \$1.56½; December, \$1.50½.

## MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.51 to \$1.71; No. 1 northern, \$1.51 to \$1.55; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.49 to \$1.53; No. 2 northern, \$1.48 to \$1.52; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.44 to \$1.65; No. 3 northern, \$1.43 to \$1.50. Winter wheat—Montana No. 1 dark hard, \$1.54 to \$1.67; No. 1 hard, \$1.53 to \$1.58. Minnesota and South Dakota, No. 1 dark hard, \$1.53 to \$1.60; No. 1 hard, \$1.51 to \$1.58. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.25 to \$1.31; No. 1 durum, \$1.20 to \$1.29; No. 2 amber, \$1.21 to \$1.30; No. 2 durum, \$1.19 to \$1.27; No. 3 amber, \$1.18 to \$1.27; No. 3 durum, \$1.17 to \$1.25. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 91½c to 92c; No. 3 yellow, 90c to 91c; No. 4 yellow, 89c to 90c; No. 2 mixed, 86c to 88c; No. 3 mixed, 85c to 87c; No. 4 mixed, 83c to 85c. Oats—No. 2 white, 36½c to 37½c; No. 3 white, 36½c to 36½c; No. 4 white, 34½c to 35½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 66c to 69c; medium to good, 61c to 65c; lower grades, 55c to 60c. Rye—No. 2, 83½c to 85½c. Flax—No. 1, \$2.61½ to \$2.63½.

## SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Cattle, 2,000; market slow, about steady; bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings, \$5.75 to \$7.50; cows and heifers, \$3.75 to \$5.50; canners and cutters, \$2.60 to \$3.00; bologna bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.25; feeder and stocker steers, \$5.00 to \$6.50. Calves, 1,500; market steady; good lights, \$12.50. Hogs, 5,000; market uneven; butcher and bacon, 15c lower; packing sows steady; top price, \$12.85; bulk prices follow: Butcher and bacon hogs, \$12.40 to \$12.85; packing sows, \$11 to \$11.50; pigs, \$12.50. Sheep, 2,500; market bidding 25c lower on fat lambs; sheep steady; bulk prices follow: Fat lambs, \$13.75 to \$14.75; fat ewes, \$5.00 to \$7.50.

## WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

United Livestock Growers Limited report as follows for the week ending September 18, 1925.

Receipts this week: Cattle, 12,762;

## Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur September 14 to September 19, inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	4 CW
Sept. 14	50	45	43	41	41	66	62	59	58	242	236	229	84
15	49	45	43	41	41	66	62	58	58	242	237	232	84
16	49	45	43	41	41	65	61	57	57	240	235	225	84
17	48	44	42	41	39	63	59	55	55	238	233	223	84
18	47	43	41	39	37	60	55	53	52	235	230	220	79
19	47	43	41	39	37	60	57	53	51	241	235	228	85
Week Ago	51	45	44	43	42	68	65	62	61	219	211	174	192
Year Ago	59	58	58	57	54	90	88	85	84				

hogs, 1,960; sheep, 595. Last week: Cattle, 15,152; hogs, 2,167; sheep, 198. This but all other markets is responsible for an advance of fully 25c per hundred.

Continued lighter receipts not only on in cattle prices. The general impression is that the period of congestion at least on American markets is pretty well over and we think it quite reasonable to look forward to steadier prices from now on unless we should run into a short period of heavy deliveries on Western Canadian markets. With a bumper corn crop in the South there is no question but what there is going to be an exceedingly strong demand for all our good breeder and feeder cattle, and we quite look forward to a steady demand for good quality cattle from now on. Choice butcher and export steers are selling within a range of \$5.75 to \$6.75. Choice butcher heifers \$4.50 to \$5.25. Choice butcher cows, \$3.50 to \$4.00. The calf market shows a little strength, top veals making from \$6.00 to \$7.00, with the medium to plain kinds selling from \$2.50 to \$4.00.

The expected break in hog prices which we predicted in our last letter became a fact last week. The hog market at time of writing being 50c lower than last week, thick smooths now selling from \$12 to \$12.25.

What few sheep and lambs are coming on the market are on the butcher order. Top lambs making from \$10 to \$12; fair to good sheep from \$5.00 to \$7.00. There is a big enquiry from country points for feeder lambs and breeding ewes. At the present time, however, there is nothing suitable for this purpose coming on this market.

We would like to remind our shippers that the third annual Stocker and Feeder Show will be held at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, October 28 to 30. Over \$8,000 in cash prizes are being offered. If you have any stock suitable for entry in this show get in touch with us and we will arrange your entries for you. There is no charge to enter stock and no expense to exhibitors other than regular yard charges.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering their cattle. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$6.00 to \$6.75
Prime butcher steers	5.50 to 6.25
Good to choice steers	5.00 to 5.75
Medium to good steers	4.00 to 4.50
Common steers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers, fleshy	4.25 to 4.50
Medium feeders	3.00 to 3.75
Common feeder steers	2.00 to 2.50
Good stocker steers	3.25 to 3.75
Medium stockers	2.50 to 3.00
Common stockers	2.00 to 2.25
Choice butcher heifers	4.50 to 5.00
Fair to good heifers	3.50 to 4.25
Medium heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Stock heifers	2.25 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows	3.50 to 4.00
Fair to good cows	2.50 to 3.00
Cutter cows	1.75 to 2.25
Breedy stock cows	2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows	.75 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers	20.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves	6.00 to 7.00
Choice heavy calves	3.50 to 4.00
Common calves	2.00 to 3.50
Heavy bull calves	2.50 to 3.00

## EGGS AND POULTRY

**WINNIPEG**—Eggs: Receipts show an increase over last week. Dealers are paying country shippers, extras 32c, firsts 30c, seconds 26c, delivered, cases returned. Jobbing extras 38c, firsts 35c, seconds 31c. Two cars of fresh eggs are rolling Montreal costing firsts 33c, seconds 29c, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Poultry: Receipts were light for the week and quality improving. Live

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# STOCKER AND FEEDER SHOW AND SALE

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## ALBERTA STOCK YARDS, CALGARY Monday and Tuesday, October 19-20

A three-year-old open class has been added to the prize list. Freight rate on stockers and feeders is reduced one-half. Transportation expenses of purchasers of one or more car loads will be paid.

For further information write any commission firm, or Manager, Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary.

springers are quoted at 13c to 16c, fowl 8c to 14c, cocks 7c to 8c, ducks 10c to 11c.

**REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW**—Eggs: Receipts are very light and all are required for local consumption so that there is no surplus for export. Quality is reported very good. Dealers are paying country points extras 29c, firsts 26c, seconds 23c delivered. Jobbing extras 39c, firsts 36c, seconds 32c. Regina movement from storage is increasing. Poultry: More poultry is arriving with the quality fair to good. Prevailing prices are live springers 12c to 18c, fowl 5c to 11c, cocks 5c, ducks 8c to 12c.

**EDMONTON**—Eggs: The market is firm and receipts light. Two cars were shipped during the week, one west and one east. Dealers are quoting country shippers, extras 30c, firsts 26c, seconds 20c. Jobbing extras 40c, firsts 35c, seconds 30c. Poultry: Receipts are increasing. Two cars of live poultry are reported sold to the Vancouver trade. They are quoting springers 15c, fowl 12c, f.o.b. shipping point.

**CALGARY**—Eggs: The market is unchanged. Dealers are quoting extras 32c, firsts 28c, seconds 24c. Poultry: No business reported.

## Organizing in Manitoba

The federal Progressive committee for Manitoba met in Winnipeg on September 16, under the chairmanship of M. G. Tidsbury, and discussed preliminary steps to a co-ordinated and active campaign in the province. T. McIlwraith, secretary of the committee, was authorized to open an office in Winnipeg, and with the committee arrange for speakers and the issue of

campaign literature. With the exception of Hon. T. A. Cramer and R. A. Hoey, all the present Manitoba Progressive members will be in the field for nomination, and there will be a Progressive candidate in every rural constituency. The provincial committee is composed as follows: M. G. Tidsbury, chairman, High Bluff; T. McIlwraith, secretary, Teulon; George Dickerson, Swan River; C. S. Stevenson, Shoal Lake; I. B. Griffiths, Binscarth; R. R. Blaine, Makinak; B. Richardson, Beaver; J. Martinsen, Douglas; William Robson, Deleau; George Brown, Deloraine; R. Wilson, Marrington; A. Larsen, Carman; J. Davies, Otterburn; Miss McMurray, Winnipeg; R. Coulter, Anola; John Holland, Douglas; G. Felted, Gimli; G. Dunn, Salem. In addition to members of the committee there were present at the meeting a number of the federal members.

Nominating conventions have been arranged as follows: Selkirk, October 1, at Teulon; Dauphin, September 29, at Dauphin; Springfield, September 23 at East Selkirk; Marquette, September 23 at Shoal Lake; Brandon, September 28, at Brandon; Lisgar, September 29, at Manitou; Provencher, September 26, at Morris; Nelson, October 8, at Swan River; Neepawa, September 30, at Arden; Portage la Prairie, September 30, at Portage.



# A Message to Cream Shippers

Winnipeg, September 14, 1925.



JAS. M. CARRUTHERS  
President, City Dairy Limited, Winnipeg;  
and Standard Dairies Limited, Brandon.  
This personal message from Mr. Carruthers  
will be of special interest to every farmer.

At this time the writer considers it would not be out of place to offer a suggestion to Cream Shippers that they do not, during the rush of harvest, threshing and fall work, neglect their cows.

Experience of past years has taught everyone associated with the dairy industry that there is always a tendency to pay more attention to the seemingly more pressing duties of the season than to the regular care of cows; the result of this neglect means that the flow of milk is very materially lessened, and consequently, the cream cheques are fewer and smaller.

There is no period in the year when more care should be taken of the cows than in the fall. During the spring and summer months nature usually produces sufficient pasture, and the weather is warm enough to necessitate very little care except milk at regular intervals. At this season the early frosts are drying up the pastures, and the nights are growing cold and wet; this is when a little green feed such as oat sheaves or corn, etc., once a day, and the cows stabled at night when it is cold and wet, will assist in keeping up the flow of milk, and what is very necessary is that the milking be done regularly. If these simple precautions are taken your cows will respond and your cream cheques will be more encouraging.

This past season has produced a wonderful crop of feed for cows. World conditions are gradually righting themselves in every line of endeavor, all of which is making a brighter future for the dairy farmer. The butter market this season, while not extreme, has been steady, with a gradual upward trend, and what is better, every pound has been going into consumption as fast as it could get to the market. This situation gives a healthy outlook for fall and winter prices, which should spur on every cream producer to take care of his cows in such a way that he will be able to take the maximum out of all advantages offered.

We feel at this time that it would not be out of place nor boastful to give our shippers, in a few words, an idea of the progress the City Dairy Limited has made since starting business four years ago. When the present management took over the business the Company was serving some seven thousand families in Winnipeg with milk and cream, without any butter business to speak of. Today, we are supplying all kinds of dairy products to over twenty thousand households daily, and we have built up a creamery butter business operating in Winnipeg, Brandon and Treherne, with a production that will reach one million pounds this year.

Last year we commenced shipping our surplus butter to Great Britain, with the gratifying results that this season we cannot begin to supply the demand at prices on a par with the best in the world.

In order to keep pace with the expansion demanded of us the City Dairy Limited offered to the citizens of Winnipeg, this summer, two thousand shares of stock, and in one week it was over-subscribed, which gives you an idea of how the citizens of Winnipeg regard the manner in which we do business, and we wish to say here that this growth and prosperity is due to only two things—first the efficiency and hard work of our management and staff, and second, the loyalty and confidence of our cream and milk shippers.

Our aim and object for the future is to build up an organization that will help to round out the agricultural prosperity of our country as a whole. With this objective in view we have no hesitation in asking you to always make sure that every can of cream you have to ship is tagged to our Company, and also to use your influence to see that your neighbors and friends ship to us also, and we on our part will pledge ourselves to see that you are accorded the best of treatment on service and honest returns.

Yours sincerely,  
CITY DAIRY LIMITED,

*JAS. M. Carruthers*  
President

JMC/JKE

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prompt returns and  
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ship to either The  
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Standard Dairies  
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the nearest is most  
advisable.